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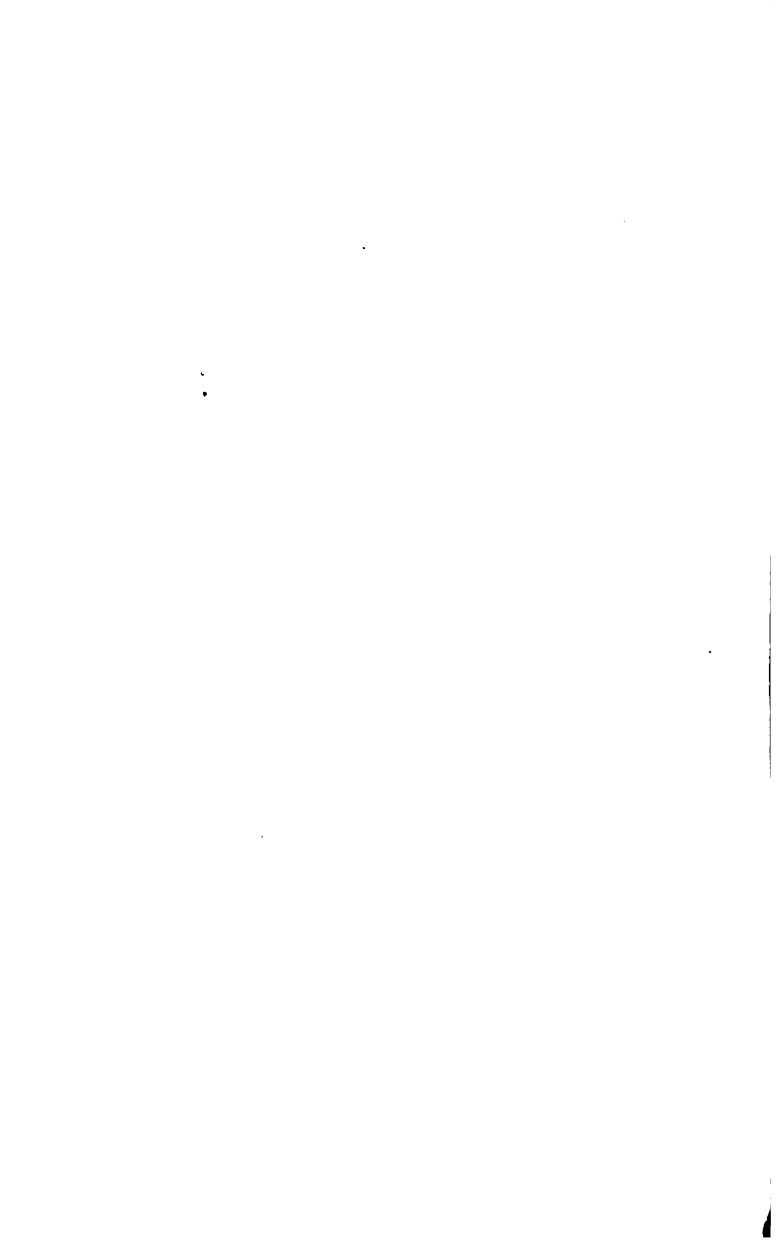




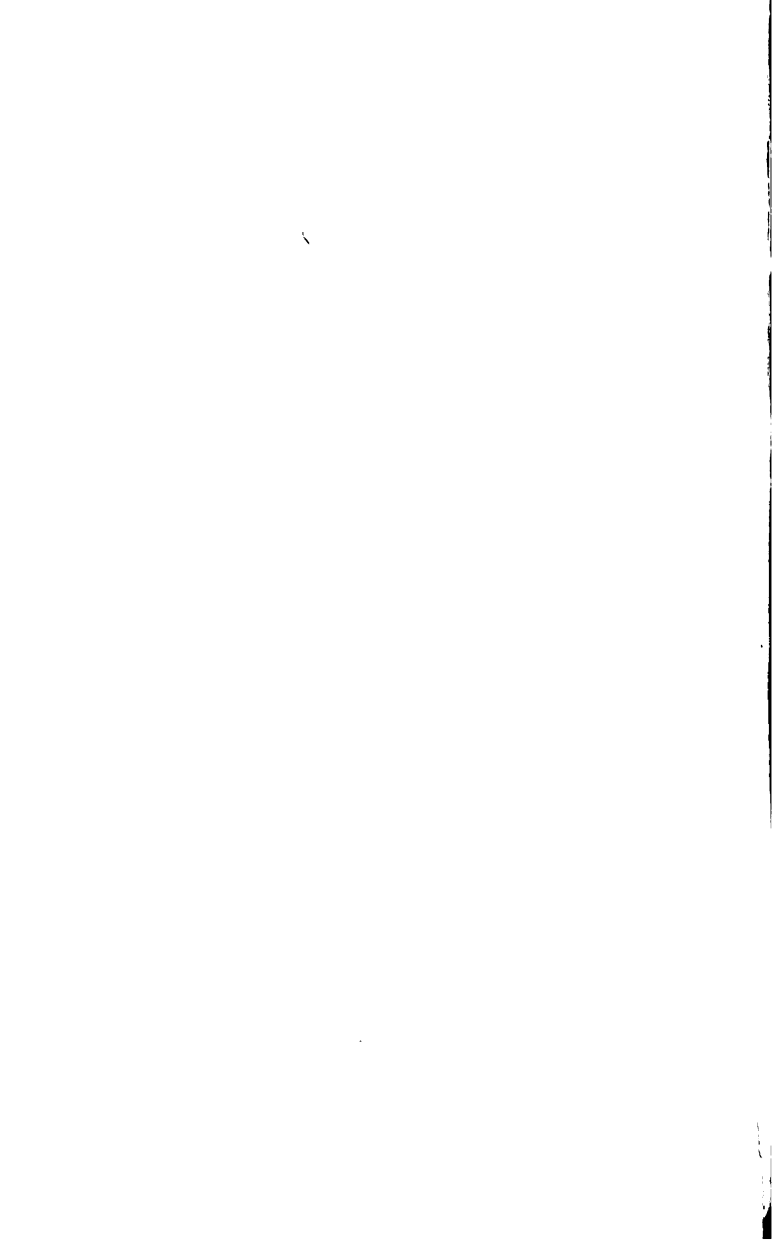








## BOYS' CLUBS



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BY

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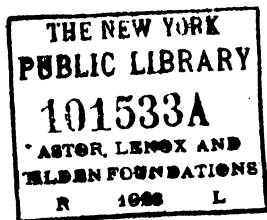
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## OUTLINE

It is the purpose of this volume to present information about boys' clubs, their why and wherefore, their development and growth, their problems and difficulties, their possibilities and consequences, together with concrete aids for club leaders, club members and all interested in social work.

Only as much of the philosophy of boy life and the psychology of the boy gang are discussed as are required to show their intimate relation with the origin and evolution of the club and club life. The customs and government of savages and the early tribes would readily find a parallel with that which obtains among groups of boys still in a state of outlawry. As, however, the boys begin to have respect for property and realize the necessity of law and order they gradually evolve into a condition corresponding to more civilized society, and their government approaches that of the world at large.



They then become a club with a habitat other than the corner lot, the street, or the basement room. They are housed and conventionalized as a club in some recognized young peoples' gathering place, and yield to some authority without and within. The authority without may be a playground, a recreation centre, a social settlement, a Y. M. C. A., or a Boys' Club house. The authority within is a club leader or representative of the centre, settlement or house which affords the opportunity and place of meeting. It is then that the club develops itself as a legislative, executive, and judicial body, performing the functions of government, meeting its various problems and learning its lessons of responsibility.

The club leader must inform himself of the elements in the club. He must study the individual members as well as make a survey of the entire group. He must give assistance wherever possible, but not in an obvious manner, for there is always the danger of affecting the self-government principle of the club so as to weaken the authority and responsibility both of the members and the officers. Problems of club life have been presented in such a way as to enable the club leader to assist the

club without breaking down the government of the club.

The difficulties attending club management, the growth of membership with the attendant growth of the treasury, the consequent efforts of raiders on the treasury to secure club funds, the necessity of maintaining the continuous interest of the members by various devices for club and inter-club relationship, are some of the matters which must be considered by the club leader in his survey of the club.

The physical, social and literary interests of club members are considered, the predilection of certain clubs, groups or individuals for one or the other of these features is pointed out, and the importance of providing against one-sided development of clubs is emphasized.

Although the volume is devoted primarily to boys' clubs, it has been deemed advisable to include a chapter on girls' clubs. As many of the suggestions in the volume are of equal value to persons interested in clubs of any kind, whether composed of girls or boys, or mixed, those characteristics which more particularly show themselves in girls' clubs are discussed in the chapter adverted to.

The importance of such club aids as lists of debates, declamations, plays, programmes of meetings and entertainments has been recognized as of immediate, practical value to club leaders and club members; likewise parliamentary aids, including copies of constitutions, and the like, as well as incidental helps to clubs, including club names, cheers and reports.

# I

## THE CLUB WORLD

Fifteen or twenty boys are seated around a room. Two are at a table facing the others; these are the president and the secretary of a club. Another, the sergeant-at-arms, is seated by the door. Thousands of such groups may be seen gathered together at meeting places in cities and towns throughout the country.

Some are wildly gesticulating as to points of order; others are calmly discussing some problem; other series of groups are rehearsing plays, singing in chorus or participating in a debate or declamation contest. Still other combinations are playing baseball or basket ball, handling athletic apparatus or participating in drills. A veritable panoramic scene presents itself in succession night after night and day after day in the habitats of these groups, the number and variety depending on the accommodations of the place, the character of the neighborhood, and the aim of those in charge.

Not only do boys go through the entire gamut of boy performances, from gymnastics to serious literary work, but girls, too, meet in groups and participate in club work; dancing is with them an important feature, and music forms part of their social activities.

In New York City alone, there are over five hundred such clubs, in the more than fifty public evening Recreation Centres under the auspices of the Board of Education. The sixty-odd settlements of Greater New York house an even larger number of clubs. One of these averages one hundred and twenty-five clubs, meeting once a week, during the fall, winter and spring seasons. When to these centres are added other agencies, such as Boys' Clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, field houses, playgrounds, and the like, we find an amazing array of clubs multiplied throughout the cities and towns of the United States.

In Chicago the field houses attached to the playgrounds are important meeting places for clubs and for entertainments.

The University of Wisconsin has taken the lead in promoting the establishment of Social Centres throughout the state. Other state universities are following this lead. An in

portant element of this Social Centre development which is spreading throughout the country is the club for young men and young women, intended to provide for a wholesome social growth.

The club world is growing tremendously. The social settlements have for years maintained the club feature as a pre-eminent activity. The Y. M. C. A.'s are getting more and more interested in the boy problem, and with it in the boys' clubs. The mass Boys' Clubs are, of course, interested *per se*, devoting themselves more particularly to the working-boy class.

Mr. George D. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Federated Boys' Clubs, in a paper presented at the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Cleveland in June, 1912, referring to these mass clubs, says: "These clubs have always been able to win a class of boys that are not found elsewhere . . . . Boys' club workers recognize the fact that however desirable it may be to have boys spend their evenings at home where oftentimes they are not wanted, and where frequently there is an entire lack of anything to interest or hold them, there are in most com-

munities homes lacking not only everything that interests the boy, but homes that are a positive hindrance to the boys' mental, moral and spiritual growth. Boys' clubs are non-sectarian and are open to all classes and conditions of boys . . . . The clubs, large and small, number fully fifteen hundred with a membership of two hundred thousand."

The club world looms larger and larger as we view the difficulties that attend the bringing up of young people and of meeting the complexities of our present-day life. Judges of the courts, district attorneys, and police officials regard with alarm the growing array of young criminals, and recognize that these young people should be and can be saved—from themselves and from harming society—but not through jail doors. They realize that many of the young men that come before them are not confirmed criminals, and that for a goodly proportion of them there is hope if they are directed aright. To the social worker, the analysis of the situation is clear. He knows that if the boy is given a chance, or more than one chance, in the period prior to his coming to manhood's fruition, he may be turned into paths of right living. The teacher

who is sometimes overwhelmed by the obstinacy and obstreperousness of a boy in a class of fifty where he must conform to rules and regulations, is ready to admit that the same boy taken in hand individually or in a smaller group, and led into diversions along lines of his own interest, may be straightened out so that he will recognize the demands of the school at which he was wont to rebel. The intelligent truant officer who finds the weak-willed truant in the tow of another culprit, pitching pennies, shooting crap or playing ball in the streets instead of being at school, is compelled, as a matter of duty, to bring the boy to school; and yet he recognizes the play instinct of the boy, so that if he can interest him in the development of this instinct at a time and place not demanded by the school, the truant problem disappears, because the boy will be led to yield to the authority of the school in its proper time and place and will have the opportunity for play and club life in their proper time.

The club world is just as serious as the world at large. A writer in the New York "Evening Post," of October 26, 1912, in describing a club of which he was a member



in his younger years, says: "Like organizations far more important than ours, we were governed by a constitution. This document was always highly respected. It was our last codified word on social propriety. An erring member learned to his cost that the constitution could not be defied, overlooked or treated as a dead letter. We conducted our meetings with all the solemnity of the United States Supreme Court, and were thoroughly serious in everything we said or did."

There is, then, first, the individual club with its play of opposing forces, its code of laws, its rewards and penalties, its interests as a medium of educational training and social development; there is the group which prepares for a debate with another club, for an entertainment, game, or play. This brings out the public display of club ability which tests the club in the public opinion formed by the young people who belong to other clubs, and who have severe standards as to ability, finish and worth of performance. The public presentation of a play subjects the performers—the members of a club—to the keen criticism of their rivals, the members of another club. In an oratorical contest, the best

speakers of each club are pitted against each other. Sometimes months of rehearsal are devoted to make the orators fit. So, too, with debates, where the contestants of one side prepare briefs and align their arguments for the day when the judges will decide—as the audience awaits breathlessly—"The affirmative [negative] has won the debate."

Newspapers prate of contests in the college world, and they receive much attention from the press when under professional or semi-professional auspices. The club world is, however, just as much alive in such matters. The rivalry, the desire to gain, often carry with them just as evil effects as in the college world or the world at large. In fact, one of the difficulties with which those who assist in the guidance of clubs have to contend is the standards set by so-called "superior" organizations. If a club is advised not to do things in a certain way, the reply of a club member often is, "Why, they do it at..... College." "College" seems to cover a multitude of sins; also "society." If certain forms of dancing are frowned upon, one must meet the objection, "That is the way they do it in society."

This suggests that those who supervise clubs may possess standards of a different character than "society," that they endeavor to enforce a code of morals not of "society's" practice—in fact, that they are the standard bearers of morals and conduct set up as an ideal for the world at large to practice. So that, though the club may sometimes fail to hold its cohorts to its standards, its efforts, nevertheless, are constantly directed toward the end of promoting moral and civic ideals as against the surrounding circles of pollution and corruption.

## II

### THE BOY AND THE GANG

The popular acceptance of the term gang is one of opprobrium. It recalls to the imagination hoodlums and gunfighters, men who have reached maturity and who are outlaws. It is difficult to explain the reason for this. On the other hand, the adjective "gangy" does not imply outlawry; it simply connotes the gregarious instinct that exists in every person, for there is a gang-forming instinct in the soul of everyone's boyhood. We shall deal with the gang in its less odious sense, namely, the boys' gang.

The gang is not a mushroom growth. The gang is the culmination of the boy's desire to be sociable, and our interest in the gang is due to the circumstance that the gang is the intermediate step from the boy to the club. The steps, therefore, are the boy, the gang, the club. Let us for a moment study the boy.

The boy has a code of honor. He hates a "squealer"; he shuns a liar; he will not toler-

ate one who tells tales. On the other hand, he has slight qualms of conscience about gambling or swearing. He, likewise, has certain positive qualities. He is a great imitator, always imitating those whom he admires; he is a hero-worshipper. On the physical side, he likes to give evidence of his muscular activity. This goes either along the line of destructive tendencies toward outlawry or the constructive tendencies that are educative. The boy in his earliest formative period is passively self-centered. He lives a life dissociated from the rest of the universe. Gradually he evolves from his shell. As he grows older his social instincts desire free play; when his instincts crave for their development, the boy seeks his gang.

How does he find his gang? The three influences that operate are, first, propinquity; second, age; third, temperament or common sympathies. Experience shows that the boy will not usually travel very far for his acquaintanceships, because "the distant field is the enemy's country," and he has the vague, ancestral dread of strangers' territory. Trace the development of most gangs and you will find that they hail from the same neighbor-

hood or block. Of course, there must be other considerations. A young fellow fifteen years of age will not show any enthusiasm toward associating with a boy five years his junior, nor will boys of equal age associate with others who lack mutual sympathies and sometimes show antipathies. But the chief moving consideration is propinquity. In later developments, however, propinquity is not all powerful; after there has been a dispersal of the members to various sections of the community, there still are ligaments to bind them, namely, common sympathies and the association of former days.

The boy individually, as has already been pointed out, has his own code of honor; but there is the psychology of the boy mob, the psychology of the gang. As soon as the boy gains entrance into the gang he surrenders certain qualities and acquires others, and very often the surrender and the acquisition both pivot about the leader of the gang. What are the qualities that inspire leadership? They vary. A doer of things always comes to the front, whether the acts are for good or ill. Physical strength and boldness are attractive qualities of leadership. Amongst one class of

boys, shrewdness and a certain intellectual vigor, resulting in schemes and plots, appeal. Often the members of a gang care little for the ordinary evidences of ethical character. Self-sacrifice is, however, appreciated. Personal beauty or attractiveness of attire are not highly regarded. As for the snob, he has no place in the democracy of the gang.

The qualities that usually make for leadership among the boys, are, then, physical strength, ability to scheme, and boldness of action. The boy leader usually moulds the members of his gang to his own methods and purposes, which may be partly explained by the hero-worship or mimetic instincts dwelling in every boy. If the leader shows evidences of savagery this is also reflected in his cohorts. If the leader plagues innocent passers-by or dumb animals, his legion follow the master.

The importance of this in the later development of club-work must be apparent to the club director, for if he will in a quiet way mould the natural leaders of the club, the doers of things, then his path is much more likely to be strewn with roses.

What is the attitude of the gang? It has not much sense of fair play towards outsiders.

The outsiders are all enemies—barbarians, in the same sense that the Greeks regarded those that made invasion upon their land. All outsiders are looked upon with suspicion, even the director of the club at the beginning of his career; and the director, in view of this, must feel his way cautiously and slowly if he desires to obtain a strong hold upon the hearts and affections of his charges. The club leader must remember that the gang is full of muscular activity. This activity seeks an outlet which will naturally flow into wholesome channels, but if not so directed will flow into unwholesome channels; it must obtain some sort of an outlet at all hazards.

The gang is a law unto itself. Treason within its ranks is, so to speak, a "death penalty" offense. If one of the members tells on another he may either be a "squealer" or a spy. Within its own organization a great many "crimes" may be committed, but the outside world is looked upon as an enemy, and the gang is always at war with this outside world.

The holding of property affords a splendid lesson away from destructive tendencies. As soon as the gang has some property a steward-



ship arises and a desire to take good care of its valuables. As a corollary to this naturally arises the feeling that it is not proper for any one to destroy or mutilate the community goods. In consequence, a sense of the injustice of destroying or mutilating any one's property develops. Thus, gradually, the predatory and savage plaguing instincts are subordinated. Even the gang must have some rules for its guidance. As the gang grows more mature there is a greater need for parliamentary law, and this generates a sense of law and order which gradually fits the gang for the problems of the club.

The transition from the gang to the club arises when the gang realizes that it is a part of the outside world, a little microcosm of a larger cosmos. This is effected in various ways. It adopts rules, a rudimentary code of parliamentary law. It takes in new boys. It provides for the acquisition and regulation of property. It seeks the benefits of a club room, a gymnasium, a recreation centre, or a playground. It no longer meets on the street corner as a formal gathering place, or on the empty lots, or in a basement or shanty, as the case may be. It becomes

part of conventionalized society. It yields to some sort of regulation by agreeing to rules of the authorities that control the meeting place and the athletic apparatus. The infusion of new blood and the introduction of the several influences consequent upon this change of venue brings the boys in contact with a larger world, removes some of their own prejudices and points out to them that the community has aims worth striving for and possesses common sympathies. The gang is then ready to enter into relationship as a club.

### III

## THE CLUB AS A MINIATURE GOVERNMENT

It is important to differentiate between school life and club life. At school the discipline is rigid; it is repressive; it is part of a machine. The club, on the other hand, is elastic; it is expressive; it seeks an outlet. At school, the boy is governed; he is a passive instrument. At the club, the boy largely governs; he is an active instrument working out his own destiny. A boy at school is ruled by outside forces not of his own choosing. The boy at the club is ruled by some inside power largely of his own creation.

A boy fresh from school, freed from the restrictions of the teacher, gives evidences of unrestrainedness. Later, as he becomes more accustomed to the rights he enjoys, he gradually awakens to an appreciation of his powers, and finally, if normally constituted, he learns to control himself.

Some one has spoken of the George Junior Republic as a laboratory experiment in democ-

racy. With equal truth can it be said that the club is, similarly, an experiment, on a small scale, in democracy. The Duke of Wellington once declared that the battle of Waterloo was won on the fields of Eton; and possibly there is ample justification for the hope that the initial battles for good citizenship will be fought out in the club.

The question arises, What are the similarities between club life and the larger government? Not only are they matters of form but they are also matters of great substance.

In actual life we have legislative problems, boss rule, attempts to override the rule of the majority, raids upon the public treasury, and other ills of democratic government.

Club life runs a close parallel with the larger government. The boys in their small organization must cudgel their brains to find a way out of their difficulties and the training they receive prepares them for the bigger problems of the outside world. Gradually the boys begin to think in terms of larger governmental problems. After they have drafted a constitution, have fought with energy objectional clauses, and have come to a clear understanding of the rules by which they agree to

be governed, they appreciate such terms as law and order, constitutionality, violation of the constitution, veto, legislation, impeachment, day in court, *ex-parte* action, and the like. The phrases have a real significance to them. The underlying principles which have brought the terms into play are more readily understood by them; they live them.

Various instances may be cited to point out how these problems arise in the club.

The posting of show cards or show bills on fences and public places, unless specifically authorized by the owners of the property, is in violation of a city ordinance. Like many another ordinance, it is frequently violated. The violation is winked at by the officers of the law. This placarding of public notices of events to come—balls, entertainments or games—is called “showcarding” in some quarters.

On one occasion the “showcarding” problem came up in a club through the inquiry of a member who said: “I went ‘showcarding’ for the club and I was ‘chased’ by a policeman, result of which I lost my hat. I believe the club ought to refund my loss.” The club, by making good the loss of the hat, practi-

cally ratified an illegal act simply because it was done in furtherance of the club's ambitions. The club evidently viewed the larger world as somewhat at war with its own little world.

On another occasion some young men were sent by their clubmates to placard the streets with show cards announcing when one of the club's events was to take place. At the very moment when this committee was sent upon its errand, a motion was made and carried that five dollars be given to the committee. It developed that this fund was to be used for the purpose of paying a fine in case any of the committee was apprehended and haled to court. Here traces of outlawry of the gang may be observed.

Sometimes rules and regulations which at first appear to be red-tape prove irksome to the boys. There is a provision in some constitutions that resignations must be in writing. One member intending to resign from his club thought a verbal announcement was sufficient, and assumed he had ceased to be a member. But he was regarded as an active member by the club and was penalized for the accumulated arrears in dues resulting from his neglect to

forward a written resignation. A lesson of law and order was here taught.

A similar tendency to take steps without the proper formalities is shown in the cases of boys who very often withdraw from office without putting their resignations in writing. Such occasions afford an opportunity to emphasize the necessity of doing things in an orderly and systematic way.

A member misbehaved in a matter that deserved severe censure and punishment. The president tried to fine the member and had the unqualified approval of the club, and yet the point was raised by the offender himself that the power to fine was not given to the president either by the constitution or the by-laws of the club. As a result of this loop-hole, the offender escaped punishment. Thus, executive tyranny was curbed by judicial construction.

A boy holding the office of captain of an athletic team asked whether he could give up his captaincy to a friend of his. He soon learned that a public office was not a transferable license, but was a personal privilege conferred upon him because of qualities he himself possessed. He was made to understand

that the club which chose him must act upon the selection of his successor.

Another instance pointing out the necessity of going through a legal form, though it appears to be red-tape, may here be noted. A member moved to elect a new athletic captain, although the position was at the time filled. He was instructed first to move to impeach the occupant. This, it seemed, required a two-thirds vote; he, therefore, proceeded along the other line because he could muster a majority to elect a new official, as he was uncertain of his ability to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to impeach the incumbent of the office. In this case the youngster was not ignorant of the law, but uncommonly shrewd, and attempted by his maneuver to obtain by illegal means what he knew could not be obtained by strictly following the club's regulations.

A treasurer attempted to withdraw some money without having the club authorize such withdrawal by vote. When it was pointed out to him that a motion was necessary, he felt that the regular routine of motions was "red tape and nonsense," and that money legally due him could be withdrawn by him without



action by the club. A sense of fiduciary relationship is here germinated.

"I cannot come to the meetings, but I herewith send my dues," wrote a member in absentsenting himself from the club. The secretary was instructed to answer that the club was not satisfied merely with the payment of dues; it sought the moral influence of the member's presence. The boy in question was like taxpayers who uncomplainingly pay their taxes and exercise no vigilance, who take no interest to ascertain whether there is waste and extravagance or economy and efficiency. When these club boys ever become direct taxpayers, they are likely to be militant.

A club sought to expel a president summarily because a majority of the boys thought he had shown partiality in some matter. The boys had intended to put him out of office by a mere vote in his absence. The leader of the club, however, advised the members that the president had a constitutional right to be heard after proceedings for his impeachment had been arranged for, upon the presentation of formal charges. The leader felt that there was a fundamental principle of proper conduct in government involved and insisted upon

the incumbent of the chair being protected—much the same as a person charged with a crime is defended by counsel. This attitude on the part of the leader had the effect of guaranteeing what may be called constitutional rights to the boy president, and prevented his summary ousting without adequate process of law. Thus, lessons of self-restraint were learned.

These examples are sufficient to show how, through club problems, boys and young men learn by experience to make real government—how, in fact, the boy's club is a government in miniature. Facing a problem in a club, fighting, spending sleepless nights in planning for victory, and finally abiding by the vote of the majority, all in accordance with the rules of the game, the boy is imbued with the lesson of government more profoundly than he would be by the learnt-by-rote lessons of civics. In the one case he lives and breathes activities. In the other, he has merely read about and noted apparent abstractions.

## IV

### THE CLUB LEADER

"We don't need a leader; we can get along very well by ourselves," is what a club of boys will frequently say when a leader is suggested upon their becoming part of a group of clubs in a social centre. The same club, after it has had the services of a leader, will often come to the authorities with woe, in case it should be deprived of his help and guidance.

The objection boys have at the outset is based on fear of an unknown power who may "interfere" and act in tyrannous fashion. But when the boys find out that the leader is a friend, always willing to help them along any line in which they may be interested, they are most anxious to secure and retain his assistance.

How is the club leader chosen? Not by the club, like a president or a captain who is one of their own number. But he may be suggested by the club. And the wise appointing power frequently will accept such a sugges-

tion upon satisfying itself that the proposed leader appears to possess the essential requirements. As a matter of fact, there are everywhere a few good club leaders available, to start with. But difficulties occur when new clubs come in and experienced leaders drop out.

Very often a teacher of a public school class is desirous of turning his class after school hours into a club that will not be subject to the hard and fast rules of the school administration. Or teachers will be available for clubs of a neighborhood, teachers who want to give something of themselves outside of the school routine. Or there are young college men (or women) desirous of devoting themselves to groups for the informal pursuit of literature, art or culture. In all communities there are likely to be found some men and women who have some leisure for club leading.

But have they the ability, the forcefulness, the impressiveness, the personality?

The leader must be friendly and sympathetic, but dignified, in his relations to the members. He must be sufficiently intimate to enable them to call upon him for assistance without hesitation, and yet must not put him-

self on a par with them so that they may lightly disregard his advice or be disrespectful at any time. His must be a more mature and experienced mind than theirs, and yet not so far above them as to make them feel that he is out of sympathy with their aims and ambitions. He must develop into an authority to which they defer, not because they must, but because they realize that his judgment is sound. He must, therefore, never show partiality to any one individual or group, but ever hold the scales of justice with reference to the welfare of the club as a whole. His attitude should be that of an ever-ready arbitrator, at hand to see that neither any member of the club, on the one hand, nor the authorities under whose sanction the club meets, on the other hand, shall suffer from unfair treatment. Above all, he must be a man of strong character and high ideals, reflecting these in his every attitude in whatever problem he discusses or in the solution of which it becomes his function to assist.

In addition to being a man of character he should be a man of culture and bring to bear his knowledge and experience. It would, it is true, be well for the club leader to have a

most comprehensive knowledge, but let us not insist upon a complete catalogue of "ologies" for his equipment. We should be satisfied to have in him a person of good education and ability. Knowledge of and sympathy with young people's nature, however, is even more important than education gained as the result of a study of the sciences and arts.

The club leader idea has been adopted by the Big Brothers movement. The essence of this movement is that a mature man of good moral parts should be a big brother to a boy who has "gone wrong" in some way. The "big brother" is expected to set the "little brother" right by good example and by leading him into a wholesome environment and a normal point of view as to conduct and morals.

But the club is not an organization of delinquents or defectives. It is merely a group of boys who have voluntarily banded themselves together from a sense of good fellowship, and the head of the larger organization of which they form a part gives them every opportunity for normal group development by means of the club meetings, plays, entertainments, and social life, at the same time affording the adult leader of the club the

means of using his intellectual, moral and social power and strength.

How does he use this power, this personality? First, by teaching by example. Especially is it noticeable among the younger club members that they will imitate the adult chief. Therefore, it is desirable that he should be careful in his conduct so as to impress his youthful associates with the finer ideals in life. As one matter after another comes up in the club, he will find it necessary to apply his standards of conduct and morals, at the same time taking into consideration the circumstances of the boys, so as not to be so severe with them as to have them recoil. Along other lines, too, than those of conduct, the club leader must adjust himself to the boys' point of view. The experience of a teacher with reference to plays is apropos. Referring to a criticism of rehearsals of plays, he says: "It was at first a little disconcerting to be overruled, especially in matters where I was quite sure I was artistically correct; but I was consoled by the reflection that only those criticisms which they freely and voluntarily accepted were the ones which entirely suited their stage of development, and when they

rejected modifications of my proposing, I saw that ethically, if not artistically, they were right."

The efficient club leader is like the efficient person of any sort; he finds his way with little direction. His greatest difficulty is in keeping to a middle line between directing and permitting the club members to run the club according to their own ideas. The extent to which he should do the one or the other depends upon the character and maturity of the members. For the younger group of boys, the leader must at times use authority with a firm hand, if he is to be of any use to the club at all. And yet he must not be a czar.

He should never take the president's chair. In a young club the leader may find it desirable to sit near the chairman, but it does not appear necessary to sit actually in the president's chair at any time; any leader who does this destroys much of the semblance of the self-governing idea. He reduces the club to a monarchy or despotism, with himself usurping all the authority. The leader may use his native power by suggestions all along the lines of action of the club. He will find the boys usually look



up to him and defer to his authority without his formal assumption of it in the chair.

As the club deals with three grades of boys as to maturity, so the club leader must adapt himself accordingly. With the youngest group he must be more of the character of a real director, actually directing the boys in the details of their club work, guiding the hands of the juvenile chairman, instructing him in the rules of primitive parliamentary procedure, planning the programme, instructing individual members in their several parts. For the intermediate group, usually boys between fourteen and seventeen years of age, he does less actual directing. They have practically the necessary knowledge of procedure and they have ideas as to how to conduct the club. They are full of activity; they require curbing here and there, a rounding out; suggestions on the finer side of life and literature. With the third group, the boys blossoming into full manhood, the leader becomes more the associate, leaving the details of the club work to the officers and the natural leaders of the club among the boys themselves. He obtrudes himself comparatively little in the meetings or public gatherings of the club; his

work is behind the scenes, in committee, and among the individuals, as guide, philosopher and friend.

The club leader, then, cannot be governed by hard and fast rules which are laid down for him by some outside authority. On the other hand, the club leaders' group ought to be able to establish a public opinion in a particular social centre which will be helpful in suggestion and guidance. A club leaders' conference held from time to time is a helpful means of clearing up difficulties which the club leaders encounter in their clubs. Here the club problems may be discussed. It will, of course, be found that clubs vary as to their makeup, the maturity of their members, their tendencies and the like. So that, even here, a course of action followed by one club leader may not be wise if attempted by another. Nevertheless, the recital of the experiences of the several club leaders in dealing with questions as they arise, the attitude of the club leader toward the members as a whole and toward individual club members, the relationship which exists between the club leader and the members, the methods by which plans for the meetings of the club and the general welfare are worked

out and the participation of the club leader therein, more particularly the manner of his bringing to bear his ideas and ideals by suggestion, at the same time having the club officers, committees and members feel that they are carrying on the work—all this may be made brought to the attention of the club leaders by conference and by observation of each other's plans and results.

## V

### PROBLEMS OF INTERNAL MANAGEMENT

The internal problems of a club are limited only by the extent of the ingenuity and the resources of the boy. One problem with which nearly every club leader has to wrestle is brought about by the numerical growth of the club. Another has to do with the possibility of the early and premature decline of the club. Every club, sooner or later, is bound to disband after it has reached its old age, but some clubs—like individuals—dissolve far ahead of the allotted span of life.

Of course, it is assumed that the club leader is now dealing with the later developments of the gang, namely, the organized club. The first query that presents itself is, How many members ought to form a well organized self-governing club? In the case of the youngsters under sixteen the club may safely be large and have a membership of twenty-five or thirty boys. With the older boys, however, the club can better succeed in its work with a lower

membership, of fifteen members or thereabouts.

The over-large club and the very small club have vital and fatal defects. The greater in number the club, the smaller is the active participation on the part of the individual members. The result is lack of continued interest as well as of vigilance. In addition, the greater the numerical strength of the club, the sooner will irreconcilable elements arise and diverse individualities project and obtrude themselves. This opens up the club more readily to clique and intrigue with the ultimate result of disintegrating the club unit. Incidental to a large club there develops a large and swollen treasury, which is at the same time the strength and the weakness of its proud possessor, as will be pointed out later. The small club has the great advantage that the members can more readily come under the personal influence and guidance of the director and leader.

On the same basis that taxpayers have an uncomfortable instinct for regarding social and educative questions on the per capita allotment, so a small club may not be popular with the authorities. Boys have cogent

reasons for a small club; if it is large, certain privileges which are granted to them must be shared in common by all and the benefits will be in inverse proportion to the number of members. For example, boys do not like to have a large number if the club is devoted to basket ball and the practice in the gymnasium is limited. The larger the number to play, the larger the number of teams of five boys each and the shorter the period for each team.

The club leader may point out to the boys that limiting the club to a small membership is encircling itself with a sort of Chinese wall, which represents decay, deterioration and death. To this, the boys will usually retort that they would welcome with open arms other boys, providing they are congenial and come up to their standards. But often no increase of the memberships results. It then occurs to the leader that the merging of two small clubs into a large body may well be effected. The practicability of merging a small club which has existed for years and developed a tradition of its own with a new club that has a larger membership, is much to be doubted. Sometimes the boys balk at such a move because it would destroy their individualities. At other

times a few forceful leaders will block the contemplated merger because their own power will be curtailed in the enlarged sphere of club activities. Even if the merger should succeed, factions are often formed and internal warfare is frequently the result.

The best substitute for merging is to allow two or three weak clubs to disband. Almost at once, a new club will be formed from the remnants of the old, based on ties of mutual friendship and common interest. To encourage this process and to learn what the ties of friendship are, what points of contact there may be amongst the various boys, joint open meetings and other public activities may be suggested.

With the large club comes a large treasury, and this is one of the gravest dangers to the club. The sight of a large sum in the treasury will cause a stampede in its direction by boy-pirates and club-wreckers, who soon seek to undermine the club with the view to a distribution of its assets in specie, or by their own unjust enrichment of club property. One method of keeping these pirates at a distance is to exact a prohibitive initiation fee so as not to make it profitable for those with covetous

eyes to join the organization. Sometimes, too, the club is undermined by its own members, to whom perhaps a quarter of a dollar looms very large, and a simple method of procedure sometimes follows. There arises a fancied grievance against the authorities which makes the members feel that they can never obtain a "square deal" where they are located, and they decide to leave the building. Of course, the moment they leave the building, being far removed from the watchful eyes of their advisers, the money is distributed *pro rata*. Shortly after, these club-wreckers may want to return to the building; the fancied grievances will all have been righted and obliterated, they will want to join a new club and begin their machinations all over again.

Another method is as follows. Some of the members show "righteous" indignation against absent members and expel a number of them. After they have reduced the membership to, say, a possible ten, they spread the rumor amongst the weaklings that the club "broke up." Naturally the weaklings never return to the club and those who remain—possibly five or six—have a fairly large treasury to share.



It is difficult to impress on the younger boys the idea of club unity, particularly as affecting funds. The idea of "sharing up" appeals much more strongly to them. They regard it as the logical thing to divide the treasury funds when they disband the club, and this constantly lurking notion, together with a lagging and a lethargy which from time to time affect clubs of all sorts, tends to bring about plans for dissolution. The quarter which looms large before the boy's eyes is badly wanted by him when he thinks it is apparently his share of the treasury.

On the other hand, he is loath to convert club property into cash with the view to dividing up the proceeds. If a group of boys have in their possession three dollars, they will share it, but if they have a basket ball of that value, they would not so readily sell it, with the intention of dividing up.

An individual boy may, however, sell the sweater which he received as a member of his team, if it has been given to him outright, and even sometimes when he holds it conditionally. Of course, in the latter case he subjects himself to a charge of dishonesty. The leader or athletic director can avoid such contingencies

by permitting the use of the sweaters or uniforms only during games; but this requires strict surveillance and discipline, and with self-governing clubs the situation must be modified and gloved, which makes it all the more difficult to control the dishonest member who takes advantage of his privileges, especially in the cases where the articles are purchased from the proceeds of funds gathered practically through the efforts of the club membership.

In some club centres, it is the rule absolutely to refuse to permit the club to share its proceeds in cash, but to insist upon their being devoted to some club purpose. This can be carried out the more readily where the club director or some adult authority takes charge of the funds, the boy treasurer merely keeping the records of moneys received and disbursed.

Experience has demonstrated that with the young boys' clubs, those in which the age is below sixteen, it is not safe to trust the treasurer with the funds; in fact, it is a kindness to relieve him of the responsibility. To make him an actual custodian of the moneys is to put temptation in his way. To withdraw the duty ordinarily imposed upon a treasurer, may be

regarded as a failure to that extent to carry out the self-government idea. However, even in the world at large, we place a check upon a treasurer by causing him to furnish a bond. The boy treasurer needs the so-called check by prevention—just as we seek to prevent his going into a criminal career in other respects.

This applies, of course, to the boys in the adolescent state. With clubs of boys over seventeen or eighteen years of age, their own treasurer should hold the funds; the boys should learn the lessons of responsibility and honor in financial affairs. The treasurer should be checked by an auditing committee of the club members purely as a matter of common business precaution. There is, however, the same possibility of dishonesty as in organizations generally.

The fiscal affairs of the club have been referred to as causing internal problems. The growth in membership has been discussed as another. Other problems are the occasional waning interest of the members, the handling of small groups of obstreperous members, the violations of rules, and the like. The first mentioned requires the ingenious attention of the director, who must tide over failures of

members to meet their club responsibilities by devices for varied literary exercises, social functions, meetings with other clubs, as the nature of the difficulty may demand.

The remaining problems are largely incidental to the good management of the club by its own officers, especially the president. If the president has backbone and intelligence, he will, with the expert assistance of the club leader here and there, carefully and successfully sail the club-ship over the shoals. If he is lacking in the necessary strength or overbearing in manner, the club will have troublesome times, even with the assistance of the leader, whose guidance must not become too evident. Nevertheless, the club learns its lessons in governmental control in working out these internal problems and other attendant difficulties. Once safely carried along for a period, the club will proceed on its normal course.

## VI

### HOW TO HOLD THE CLUB TOGETHER

The problem of disintegration manifests itself in the premature dismemberment due to various causes and to the natural dismemberment resulting from "old age." As to the first the following reasons may be given:

1. Large and swollen treasuries.
2. The formation of a new club by rivals of the leaders and the novelty that attaches to joining the new club with perhaps some special features as "bait."
3. Prolonged adjournment of the club for a summer period or for a holiday period.
4. A weak club leader or neglect by those in authority in one of the several activities of the club.
5. Cliques.

There is a remedy for these premature disbandments of the club, provided the leader has sufficient foresight to see a little ahead of time.

First: The club funds must be reduced. Ways and means should be devised to induce the boys to utilize their funds for the benefit

of the club or for some worthy purpose. The following club paraphernalia may be purchased: A gavel, a club banner, club pins or emblems, an athletic outfit, pictures and articles for adding to the attractiveness of the club meeting place. The property rights of the club will be respected. The dignity of the presiding officer is enhanced by a gavel, and the boys, somehow or other, are impressed by it as a symbol of governmental strength. The club emblems tend to bind the cohesive force of the club. Besides the purchase of club paraphernalia, it may be suggested to the club to have open meetings, entertainments, sociables, dances, refreshments and even an occasional "blow-out," or a little "banquet," as some of the boys like to call a club dinner. These functions help to develop club spirit. Then, too, a gift to the house in which the club meets tends to cement the feeling of attachment, to hold the club to its meeting place, and to assist in developing an altruistic spirit.

Second: The leader may prompt the spirit of club loyalty so that members feel that desertion toward a new organization, without any serious grounds, is an act of treason for which the deserting members will be forever banished from the councils of the club.

**Third:** Efforts must be directed toward keeping the members in touch with each other during the adjournment period by arranging an entertainment from time to time, by outing trips, by organizing summer camps.

It is unfortunate that attempts at co-operative camping have not been made more frequently by clubs. Those who have had the daring to attempt such a summer life have uniformly been successful. The expense is not prohibitive, and even if co-operative camping is not possible, the various state and city authorities, as well as private organizations, such as the settlements, Y. M. C. A.'s and Boy Scouts, afford young men frequent opportunities for summer outings.

**Fourth:** The club leader must have sufficient vision to realize that at the very outset its existence is precarious, particularly as to young boys, and at critical periods he should be in the forefront and not behind the scenes. There are times of dissension and bickering. On these occasions, the club leader must hold the clashing forces intact.

**Fifth:** Cliques. College or High School boys may not get along with working boys; boys with literary temperament may not mix

well with boys who love to be social lions; and gradually factions may be formed. If there are but two or three leaders among them, try to affiliate them with other groups. If peace cannot be preserved in the club, it may be that the following of the leader is so large that upon leaving their organization they will take a large number of members along. One mode of diminishing factionalism is the infusion of new blood, by the election of members of the more desirable kind, and making the ring-leaders of the cliques the outlaws, the helpless minority.

A different problem arises with the natural breaking up of a club. Where there is premature dissolution the work of the leader is preventive. He attempts to stem the tide. In the mature breaking up, the attitude of the director is not to stem the tide, but to allow it to take its course, and if possible in a measure to shape it. When young men approach their majority there develops a divergence of interests, due to differences in occupations and professions, and the consequent change in the aspirations of the members. Soon some of the members feel that the club affords them no new experience, and the sensations and expe-



riences they crave for must be satisfied elsewhere. As soon as this point is reached, members gradually drop out and all that is left of the organization that has taken years for its growth, development and expansion is a memory of other days.

If the organization happens to be cohesive, an ideal of former years seems to the members now to be realizable; they desire a club room of their own. They seek to be incorporated; there seems to be a big magic change as the legal word "incorporate" rises before them.

The tradition has developed that if a club is not incorporated it is likely to suffer serious financial loss any time it holds a function for money. There is a myth among clubs that an unincorporated club giving a dance or other function is subject to payment of the gate receipts to an incorporated club of a similar name. The advantages of incorporation are simply that the club is protected in its name, and if it possesses funds, it is quite a convenience. Apart from this, it is difficult to imagine why the average club is so keen for incorporation.

Reverting to the ambition of the old club for quarters of its own, it is laudable in so far

as it has its inception in a desire on the part of the young men to be independent and self-supporting. Unfortunately, however, undesirable consequences often follow in the wake of the club having its own quarters. There is a tremendous expense from the point of view of a young people's club. To meet this expense the members are taxed very severely. All kinds of members are brought into the club to share in the expense. Gambling with cards may be introduced. Dances in public halls are given purely for the sake of obtaining large money returns. Low-grade people are brought to these dances for the sake of the twenty-five cents admission fee. Anything to make money to pay for rent and expenses is done. The result is a lower and lower morale.

It, therefore, behooves a club leader to use his best efforts towards convincing the members of his club against the temptation of outside quarters. A far more preferable solution is to strive to have the members join a fraternal organization. At this point in the development of the club, the members are ready for the purely social pleasures of such an organization.

In this connection it might not be amiss to describe the experience of three clubs—the Wingfoot, the Pawnee, and the Fancourts.

The Wingfoot Club was originally an athletic organization. In the natural evolution it became a social club, and then it arrived at the point where the social centre in which it met lost all its charms to the members. The dream of the members was a club room of their own, but they were prevailed upon to listen to various representatives of fraternal organizations. Agents of the Heptasophs, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias called upon them and told them of the advantages of their respective organizations. After the Wingfoots had studied this matter thoroughly they determined to become a chapter of the Modern Woodmen of America, and to-day they are a strong, flourishing social chapter of that fraternal body.

The Pawnee Club was a typical street gang, which was strong for athletics. It aimed to become a social organization. The avowed ambition of the members was to have a club room of their own. They incorporated and rented rooms. For a short span of time they

flourished. Then, in order to obtain the necessary revenue, new members were sought eagerly. The objects of the club changed; standards were lowered; the members who originally belonged to the club left; and those who remained assisted in the degeneration of the club.

The Fancourts from early boyhood were a literary club. As they grew older they excelled in debating. In their ambitions, they printed a pretentious magazine and gradually, because of their various enterprises, they looked upon themselves as beneath any advice from club leaders and their ilk. As a result of their attitude, they sought quarters of their own. This, by the way, is a course very seldom adopted by a purely literary club. The club holds meetings once a week and pays a rather large fee for the use of the room; the members obtain no other advantages, and yet they hold together by a cohesive club loyalty of former years. This last club is exceptional in its continued existence in the absence of any especially strong attractions.

## VII

### SOCIAL AND LITERARY FEATURES

When the development of the club from the gang was brought out, the assumption was made that the members were fairly homogeneous in make-up, that is, that there was sufficient similarity of taste and desire to make a group interested in programmes for meetings suitable to all. These groups vary, however, as they develop. Not only are there differences which are indicative respectively of the pre-adolescent, the adolescent and the post-adolescent stages, corresponding in a measure to what are designated as junior, intermediate and senior, when classifying them as clubs, but there are differences because of race or nationality.

It is well recognized that the best so-called literary clubs are among the Jewish boys, because of their intellectual interests, their dialectic abilities and their activity in the usual features of such clubs—debates, declamations, readings, the giving of plays. They are likely to discuss serious books and problems. Ibsen,

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Maeterlinck and Shaw are swallowed as readily in some of the circles composed of such groups as the frothiest of light literature among other groups. Here, too, however, there is the necessity for counteractants. Dialectic training may be good mental development when properly modified; but it should not be permitted to absorb the club. Nor should mere discussion be allowed to spread into the business of the club in the form of parliamentary points of order so as to consume a great portion of a meeting. Debating has its place in the club, but a club should not go debate-crazy. An unlimited amount of debate as an end is most harmful and prevents a club from pursuing its ideals.

On the other hand, among groups of Irish boys who would make their club purely social, it may be necessary to stimulate the so-called literary features and urge them to participate in debate, declamation and essay contests so as to bring about harmonious club growth and development.

Even among members of the same club differences of taste and desire frequently arise in the course of a few years. Boys may be fully alike at the school age up to fourteen years.

Then, with some going to work and others continuing at school, there arise differences difficult at times for the leader to reconcile. The club programmes will have to be adapted to meet the interests of the several members. Otherwise some of them will become restless and dissatisfied and factionalism may brew to such an extent as to threaten the permanence of the club.

As the boys grow up in the adolescent stage their tastes change. They become more socially inclined. The member who is agile and skillful in the gymnasium one year may be found to be somewhat lethargic in athletics the next year and may become an aspirant for honors on the dance floor. The awkward boy who shunned dancing at fourteen or fifteen, who was wrapt up in his literary work in the club, has a craving for social pleasures at a later age. The club leader will do well to take fully into consideration the changes that take place in the likes and desires of the members of the club and adapt the club programme accordingly, so as to give opportunity for development of the social instincts under proper supervision.

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The normal club should include in its programme athletic, social and literary elements. Attention is called to the importance of the gymnasium as an auxiliary to the club. Basket ball in the cooler periods of the year and baseball in the warmer periods are not only to be viewed as mere athletic exercise but as social and recreative.

Even among the young boys, however, sole emphasis should not be laid on the athletic. Nor should a so-called literary club of junior boys be permitted to devote itself purely to books, reading, debates, and the like. As with the individual so with the club. Any one form of activity makes for one-sided development. The " literary highbrow " in the club meeting should have a chance on the basket ball team. And the basket ball " shark " so skillful in shooting goals should be made to feel that the club is desirous of prowess in other fields than those of mere physical skill, or even of mental calculative ability exercised in basket ball or baseball.

Some idea of the several features of a club may be obtained from the following extracts from a communication by the president of a boys' club :



"Our athletic work consists of basket ball, soccer, running and jumping. The success we have made in these branches of athletic achievements I shall not detail; let our reputation speak for us."

Referring to the literary features, he reports:

"First: The study of American modern literature. This was begun at the suggestion of our leader, and has for its purpose to acquaint the members with modern English literature, a thing which elementary school graduates know very little of. The authors thus far studied are Mark Twain and Stockton.

"Second: The study of proverbs. Every member is requested to study a proverb and say it off a certain meeting. These proverbs very often remain in the minds of the young men for life. *a party*

"Third: The ability to face an audience and speak extemporaneously. The chairman begins a story, and each member must go up in front of the audience and continue it for two minutes. This plan, besides the training it affords, is very amusing.

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“ Fourth: The art of debating. Debates are held once or twice a month.”

It will, of course, be noted that the accomplishments of this club may not quite correspond to the ambitions and ideals set by its president. It is fairly characteristic, however, of a type of literary club. The ambitions properly modified and refined through the influence of the club leader produce some splendid results.

Other portions of this volume give definite information as to the literary features of a club that may be included in its programme. They are presented in such form that the club leader, together with the officers of the club, may readily adapt them to the needs of any particular organization. It is difficult to present hard and fast programmes, because of the varying elements which are found in the clubs, as has already been adverted to. The essential features of the literary and social work of clubs have been pointed out so as to enable the club leader to assist his club with reference to incorporating them in club programmes, at the same time having due consideration to the individual elements with which the club must contend.

Dr. John L. Elliott, Headworker of Hudson Guild, New York City, has very rightly referred to the importance of story telling as a plan of developing culture and character. His report for 1910 states:

“ The stories give the best opportunity to inculcate in the minds of the boys what may be called the cardinal virtues—courage, loyalty, sacrifice, friendship, integrity, truthfulness, generosity, etc. They are selected with two ideas in view—they must be of gripping interest and carry with them the illustration of the point we wish to make. The ‘ moral ’ must not be too apparent—rather it is better that it be kept in the background, for then by judicious questioning the boys are led to analyze the stories and find out just what they mean. When they discover the point for themselves the experience is much more real and lasting.

“ The range of stories is wide; classic literature, the Bible, mythology, the fables, the epics, Shakespeare, Kipling, fragments of history and the daily newspapers all furnish their quota. They are arranged according to the ages of the boys to whom they are told, though frequently the same stories, told in a slightly

different way, are used for all. 'Damon and Pythias' may be told to young and old; 'The Fight with the Cannon,' with its intensely dramatic situations and startling conclusion, can be used only for boys twelve and over. 'The Hero of Battle Row,' a story which we developed from a newspaper report in 1907, is the best illustration we know of to show the meanness of race prejudice; 'Every Inch a King,' based on Prince Harry of Monmouth and his difficulty with Chief Justice Gascoigne, introducing the bluff Jack Falstaff, is a story that never fails of response, and the boys invariably discover the points—loyalty, obedience to law and unswerving devotion to duty.

"These, of course, are but a few stories taken at random from our stock, but they will indicate the way in which we drive home necessary truths without preaching . . . ."

## VIII

### THE GYMNASIUM AND PLAY- GROUND AS AUXILIARY TO THE CLUB

The club room, on the one hand, and the gymnasium or playground, on the other, complement each other. One works for a sound mind, the other for a sound body, and together they co-operate toward the Greek idea of an ideal education. The embryo gang of normal boys is attracted to a club by its organized play opportunities. The gymnasium frequently assists an early state of development of the club and very often is the *raison d'être* of the club. This may be due to the fact that the gymnasium has more of the freedom and unrestrainedness of primitive life. The physical and animal side have a greater hold on the boy than the intellectual pleasures; there is the desire for exercise and play and a joy of being in the midst of active things. The boy, coming as he does, during the plastic and character-forming period of his adolescence, the problem of moulding him is presented op-

portunately for attention. This problem is entrusted to the physical director. He, like the club director, ought to be "one of the boys," an associate rather than a commander ordering, except that he must take the burden of initiating games. In a club, a boy may do his own thinking, even though he leap in the dark. In the gymnasium, however, the boys can never by any flight of imagination or any process of ratiocination determine what ought to be the next game. It therefore behooves the physical training teacher to teach each new game, all the time growing in complexity, and once a game is mastered, he should withdraw from active participation as a leader. This is the proper extent of game supervision. The problem of organization also rests upon his shoulders, with a view to obtaining maximum results with the material at hand. Before he adopts a *laissez-faire* policy and lets things alone he must make a distribution of time and space, for it may well be that different groups desire the same territory at the same, or what appears to them, the same favorite time.

It is not difficult to outline what a director ought to have in an ideal gymnasium. Fancy

unchecked will dazzle before one's eyes a swimming pool, shower baths, hand ball courts and the like. The real problem is how to succeed on limited funds. If the fund were restricted to \$100 he ought to purchase: 1 pair basket ball goals, 2 basket balls, 1 vaulting buck, 1 jumping stand, 1 horse, 2 indoor balls and bats and 4 mats. If he is provided with an additional \$100 he ought to add: Parallel bars, horizontal bars and flying rings. In addition he should secure hand apparatus, including dumb bells and Indian clubs.

The lessons of honesty imparted in the club room are forgotten and valueless if the gymnasium attendant will sanction or shut his eyes to athletes who, while masquerading as amateurs, are in letter and spirit professionals, or if he, in his zeal for athletic supremacy, offers inducements either in the form of medals or uniforms to outsiders to join his group in order to make doubly sure his prospects of success. If the gymnasium director would do his work intensively and individually rather than extensively and collectively, he would study the boy-problem and the boy. The physical director must know the boy's vocation in order that he may properly plan

his avocation. The anaemic, round-shouldered boy chained indoors to a desk needs a different form of development from the robust, red-corpuscled youth, care-free as the air he breathes—who happens to be the driver of a truck. The director, too, should know the physical condition of his charges so that as they pass the crucial period of puberty he can, if necessary or advisable, discuss, delicately and without prurience, sex hygiene.

If he studies his boy problem, he will soon learn that boys vary in temperament. The younger the boy the simpler his game must be, because physical education, like all other education, progresses from the simple to the complex.

The group games are of great value, socially, ethically and educationally. The mental effort compelled by the complexities of these games is educative. The co-operation of all and the subordination of self for the accomplishment of the larger good is social. The development of a sense of fair play, the recognition of the rights of others and an appreciation of law and order are ethical. There is nothing so virile and refreshing as to see a boy in the heat of conflict take the hard knocks of



battle, physical and otherwise, without the least whimper. And the atmosphere in which he exercises is natural and unconsciously simple. In the club a boy can often pose and give expression to righteous thoughts never felt. In the gymnasium, a boy is a boy in his entire animal self.

The group games are a natural gradation from the gymnasium to the club and the rules and rigors of the club do not bear heavily on the boy who has learnt his primary and early lessons in the gymnasium. Thus it happens that the gymnasium and organized playground are a most valuable auxiliary of the club in rounding out the boy. They, of course, present other reasons for existence besides their value in preparing raw material for club uses. Even where we find boys without clubable instincts the gain to them is immeasurable in wholesome recreation, higher and cleaner interests and the robust physique which is the reserve strength accumulated out of the proper utilization of the leisure hours of boyhood days.

## IX

### PARLIAMENTARY GUIDE

The attitude of the club director must be retiring. Nevertheless, it often becomes incumbent upon him to see to it that there is not frequent tinkering and amending of the constitution. It might be well for him to point out that the constitution under which our government is operated and maintained has not been amended more than fifteen times in one hundred and twenty-five years. It often devolves upon the director, likewise, to see to it that everybody is not given power to fine everybody else. Often clauses, introduced into the constitution or by-laws, find themselves in the minutes, as a result of which the athletic captain and the athletic manager, and the literary critic and the editor, are all vested with power to fine some over-governed member for some infraction of a rule affecting parliamentary procedure or literary or athletic exercises. The effect of many penalties and many penalizers in a club is similar to that in a

government, namely, it leads to non-enforcement and disrespect.

The chairman is of particular importance in the proper and orderly carrying on of a meeting. His duty is not that of a partisan seeking a victory for one side at the expense of another; his position is rather that of a moderator. It follows, therefore, as an obvious corollary that he should not discuss questions; but if he desires to espouse any cause, he should leave the chair until there has been a final determination of the matter before the house. As far as possible, the chairman ought not to seek the opportunity to enchant the members with his matchless eloquence. If he would retain the respect which a chairman ought to command, he will refrain from espousing a measure before the house. This is the surest guarantee of his safeguarding his self-respect. Further, he ought seldom to take the initiative in closing discussions, because he may be accused of acts of tyranny and despotism and a desire to favor gag-rule. Free, frank, open and thorough discussion ought to be encouraged by him. On the other hand, where there are many speakers, each speaker ought to be permitted to discuss the question but once. In

the recognition of speakers, it is well for him not to play favorites. The first member who respectfully asks for the floor is entitled to it, as no man should be required to make many and frequent requests before he is honored with the floor.

Gag-rule and secrecy work hand in hand. Much as it is the undoubted duty of the chairman to discountenance these, he ought as far as possible in his official and individual capacity encourage and call for voting *viva voce*. This tends to develop in each member the desire for free expression of the courage of his convictions. It has been pointed out that gag-rule is a menace, and yet it is possible for the pendulum to swing to the other extreme of unlicensed discussion, and so, on occasion, it is necessary for the chairman to curtail, as far as possible, the tendency of certain astute parliamentarians to obstruct the progress of the meeting by superfluous points of order and useless subsidiary motions as a result of which a large amount of time is wasted. The parliamentary "expert" is a pest in direct ratio to his astuteness.

The chairman should ever show eternal vigilance in seeing that the committees which

he has appointed perform their functions and report their earnest progress, and should not be slow upon any evidence that they are lax in their duties in discharging them and appointing other committees.

It might appear from the above that the chairman is a lynx-eyed individual, always looking for opportunities to encroach upon the rights and prerogatives of the members. This is not so. He is chosen to maintain these rights and privileges equitably. A knowledge and a practice of good parliamentary procedure are frequently of inestimable value in accomplishing the ends desired as to courtesy, regard for opinion of majorities, and an orderly and systematic development of a business meeting. A business meeting's effectiveness is a factor in the formation of character. If the business meeting is a "hurley-burley" mob stepping on each other's rights, with the powerful overriding the weak, the lesson of the club can never be learned and the effort is in vain.

Sometimes there is a clash between the chairman and a member. An excellent method of relieving the tension and solving the problem consists in an appeal from the chair. The chairman maintains his dignity thereby and

the member is advised by a species of presidential recall whether he is in the right, and if the verdict is against him, he takes his defeat in man-fashion.

Usually the chairman appoints committees, but a committee of great importance ought to be elected rather than appointed. An election by the entire membership body enhances the prestige of the designation, with the result that the members go about their duties with greater conscientiousness and enthusiasm. But whether the committees are elected or appointed, the erroneous idea should be banished from the minds of members that committees have final power, and the club can do nothing to correct their acts. After all, a committee is a creature of its creator, namely the club. It is merely an arm of the body politic, and the arm ought not to be permitted to control the entire body. It should be made possible for every act of a committee to be confirmed by the club. Dispense with this necessity, and the result very often is star chamber proceedings with the resultant injustices of secrecy.

The following definitions of the usual terms used in parliamentary procedure should be useful to club members.

**QUORUM:** A quorum is a requisite number required by the constitution to transact business. Usually a majority of the members of a club constitutes a quorum, but if the club has a large inactive membership, a number less than a majority may constitute a quorum. Provision for this is usually made in the constitution.

**BY-LAWS:** By-laws are successful motions carried by a majority vote at any meeting, and have to do with the ordinary affairs of meetings.

**AMENDMENTS:** Amendments to the constitution are changes ordinarily made by a two-thirds vote, are usually permitted at certain specified meetings, and when carried are incorporated into the constitution. Amendments to the constitution are to be distinguished from amendments to motions, which will be treated hereinafter.

**MOTIONS:** A motion is a proposition presented by one member which, to be honored and entertained by the chair, must be seconded; every motion, except an appeal from the chair, must be seconded, in order to be presented to the house for discussion and vote.

**PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS:** These are questions which have such a precedence that they will be entertained even while the main question is pending, and a vote will be had on them before the vote is put on the main question.

**PREVIOUS QUESTION:** This term deals with the cutting off of debate. When a member feels that the matter before the house has been sufficiently thrashed out, he moves that the main question be put. This motion is called "Moving the previous question."

**DIVISION:** It is usual for the chairman to call for the affirmative and negative *viva voce*, that is, by mere vocal response. Sometimes the chair is in doubt as to which side has the majority. Under these circumstances a member can demand further division, which involves having either a rising vote, or a vote in any other manner that distinguishes more clearly than by voice.

**RECONSIDERATION:** Reconsideration consists in moving for the taking up anew of a motion that has been decided either in the affirmative or in the negative. Only a member who voted with the prevailing side can move for reconsideration, and such motion can



only be made at the meeting at which the question has been decided.

**REPEAL:** Repeal consists in proceeding to nullify a motion that has been carried and become a law. Such a motion may be made by any member, whether he voted for the original motion or not.

The following motions are in order during debate upon the main question:

1. To adjourn.
2. To postpone indefinitely.
3. To postpone to a day certain.
4. To commit.
5. To amend.
6. To call for the previous question.

All of these motions except the one "To amend" are non-debatable.

The following motions are not subject to amendment:

1. To adjourn.
2. To amend an amendment.
3. To appeal from the decision of the chair.
4. To lay on the table.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To call for the previous question.

## X

### GIRLS' CLUBS

Mrs. Humphry Ward, at a banquet given by the Playgrounds Association of America, speaking of young people at New York City recreation centres, said, " We found a thousand divided . . . . between active, physical exercises and club meetings (by the way, while one of the boys' clubs was debating Mr. Bryce's ' American Commonwealth,' the girls were discussing ' Silas Marner ' ) ; and . . . . perhaps most remarkable of all, five hundred girls were gathered debating whether you should retain the Philippine Islands, with a vigor, a fluency, a command of patriotic language and feeling which struck me with amazement."

Notwithstanding this very eulogistic reference to the ability of girls' clubs by the distinguished English novelist, and with full recognition of the large number of girls' clubs in this country, and the splendid results they are achieving, we are constrained to admit

that these clubs, as a rule, do not come up to the standard of boys' clubs. All observers of club work, and all who have had experience with girls' clubs, will confirm this admission.

Joseph Lee, in his "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," says: "The instinct of club loyalty is much weaker in the girls than in the boys . . . . their natural sense of membership is not easily enlarged beyond the family." The subject is approached from a somewhat different point of view by Mr. J. Adams Puffer in his book, "The Boy and His Gang," in which he says: "Girls do not form gangs. They belong to sets, and sets and gangs are quite different institutions. The set is exclusive, undemocratic. It has no organization, leaders, history . . . . The set snubs its rivals; the gang fights them."

The result is greater lack of development and organization in club life among girls. It would seem, too, that the cliques which grow up among groups of girls tend more to disrupt a club than the factionalism of the boys. As a consequence, girls' clubs usually have a much shorter life than those of the boys. It does not follow, of course, that individual clubs composed of girls or young women lack

in activity or purpose, but that in a survey of club life, the work among the girls is a much less conspicuous feature than among the other sex. Undoubtedly, with the great growth of the development of women at the present time, there is every likelihood that this feature will also be strengthened. The interest that many of the members of girls' clubs evince in current social and political subjects, as well as in topics dealing with literature and culture, is an indication of the direction in which the vanguard of girl clubdom is pointing.

The very fact that girls often lack business sense is a reason for cultivating it in the club. The girls who have acquired this business sense in their contact with the business world show ability in their clubs to run the clubs. The school girl and the girl in other walks of life are somewhat at a disadvantage as compared with the "business girl"; much more when compared with the brother who imbibes ideas of organization from the associations from early boyhood to which he naturally gravitates.

The girls' club is much more likely to be social in its character than the boys' club. There are many boys' clubs of course, that em-

phasize the social, but there are quite a number that are interested in the athletic or the literary development of their organization; whereas in girls' clubs, no matter what the age, experience, or nationality, the emphasis is placed on the social character of the club. A full-fledged girls' club may, it is true, have its literary programme with debates and discussions, current topics and so-called literary features. But even with regard to these literary features, there is a difference. A girls' club is much more likely to have, as a prominent part of its literary programme, the reading of a story, a poem or a play, a work of standard literary value.

The girls' club is merely a reflection, to a certain extent, of thought and activity among women in the world at large. Not having been given the opportunity for the discussion of social and political subjects to the same extent as men, they naturally do not take the same interest. Consequently, girls' clubs as a rule are not so likely to have what are popularly regarded as "live" social or political themes as a basis for discussion. This may be illustrated. A list of themes for debate which appears in this volume was submitted to repre-

representatives of two boys' clubs that were to debate each other and also to representatives of two girls' clubs which were to debate each other. The representatives of the boys' clubs chose a subject of current interest, whereas the girls chose, "Resolved that Poverty Influences the Character Favorably More than Riches." It would have been difficult to have persuaded the ordinary boys' club to choose this subject, and yet the girls' clubs accepted it of their own accord.

Altogether, the boys' club is much more of a parliamentary organization and has more rules than the girls' club. Consequently the constitution of the girls' club should be very simple. There is not the necessity for detailed parliamentary provisions as girls ordinarily do not want to bother about them to the same extent as boys. They, of course, require some few rules for the conduct of their business, but they have not the desire for making motions, which is so prevalent in many of the boys' clubs; there is not the requirement for parliamentary checks so necessary in boys' clubs.

We have, then, the girls' club as a social gathering; sometimes entirely devoid of any

semblance of parliamentary business. It may simply be a circle gathered around the leader, who reads a book or discusses a play, and the girls listen—perchance at the same time doing some sewing or embroidery. The latter, to be sure, is not the rule, as in a girls' literary club the members are expected to give close attention to a reading, so that they may take part in the discussion and criticism which follow.

The relation of the club leader is frequently most intimate and personal. The members of girls' clubs come to their mature woman leader more readily with their little troubles. Many problems come up in their domestic, business or social life which their folks at home are unable to help them solve, and they readily turn to the club leader for solution of the difficulties and for guidance in conduct. The skillful woman club leader has many an opportunity of pointing out to the members of the club the temptations which fall in the way of the girl, and may thus be the means of preventing slips of conduct and morals.

Not only gum-chewing as vulgar form, not only paint and powder as destructive of beauty, not only some forms of social dancing

as immodest, but matters of personal hygiene, and the entire question of the relation of the sexes, may properly be discussed by the club leader. As, however, very few club leaders are trained to give this instruction with the proper detail and reserve, a series of talks may be instituted by an expert, who will explain the evils and consequences of improper sex relationship and the roads that lead to and from it.

As in the case of boys the work which is done in girls' clubs depends in a measure on the character of the members. One group may be inclined towards the purely social—dancing, entertainments, musicales—with other features practically eliminated. The club leader will have to make up her mind how far she will go along the line of least resistance—or rather, how she may recognize the line as a limitation with the possibility of adapting the situation so as to bring about development in other directions than the social. She will have to study the individual members and endeavor to bring them to her point of view. With girls' clubs, as with boys' clubs, a harmonious development is best brought about by the inclusion of literary, social and athletic features.



One of the means of stimulating the interests of members is the reading of a play. They will discuss the life with which the play deals and they may be led from this discussion to phases of the life around them, the life with which they are in closest touch. A play such as "The Poor Little Rich Girl," or the dramatization of "Little Women," or possibly Ibsen's "A Doll's House," may be taken up in a girls' club, the characters analyzed and the plot studied. Plays are referred to, because some of the girls' clubs will find them more interesting than the study of books. Other clubs may want to take up George Eliot's works or works of like literary caliber. The leader will readily learn the taste of girls inclined to fairly serious literary discussions and will lead them accordingly into the refined atmosphere of recognized literary culture.

If the members of a girls' club will not readily participate in the reading of a play or a book, they will be willing to listen to the reading or exposition by the leader or some one who comes to the club for the purpose. This may be necessary in introducing readings to a club or as a variant from the ordinary discussions by the members themselves.

Reference has been made to debates among boys. Inasmuch as girls do not lend themselves so readily to this feature of literary club work, it may be desirable to stimulate it by simple debates within the club until the club is ready to compete with a similar group. The girls should obtain readiness of speech and ability to think on their feet, as this will be helpful when there is occasion for them to talk in public at some meeting or assemblage to which they are invited in later life. With this ability gained in the club a woman who has something to say has a decided advantage in being able to say it clearly and without embarrassment.

Even in the best of literary clubs it will be advantageous to include a social feature as part of a meeting or perhaps to devote a whole meeting once in a while to a programme which will include music, song, dancing, entertainment and refreshments.

A piano is a desideratum for the girls' club room. Singing, piano playing and dancing come in naturally as part of a girls' club. Music is more readily recognized as part of the equipment of a club room of a girls' group than of a boys' club.

A girls' club may arrange to be the hostess to a young men's organization in places where clubs of both character meet. A simple, easy relationship between boys' and girls' groups may be established by social functions conducted by the girls. Where the mixed club idea does not prevail, provision for the comingling of young men and young women must be made in a social room and by means of dances and entertainments, if wholesome mutual understanding of the sexes is to be inculcated. There should, of course, be supervision by the club director.

"Dancing," says Luther H. Gulick, "is one of the most serviceable forms of exercise to increase the organic vigor, for it involves many movements of practically all of the large muscular portions of the body." In his judgment it is to be classed with mountain climbing, rowing and tennis. Girls are still behindhand in the ordinary physical development. They must become interested in apparatus work according to age, inclination and ability. They have, however, availed themselves of opportunities for folk dancing. Where the ordinary practice work of the gymnasium fails to attract them, folk dancing and aesthetic

dancing draw them enthusiastically. And so we have the Tarantella, the Czardas, the Sailors' Horn Pipe, the Swedish Clap Dance, and all the other dances, presenting a variegated array of color and music of the nations, forming a healthful, grace-giving exercise and recreation for girls. It is well to continue this folk dancing from the school into the club, and to have the club regard it as one of its activities.

The club, too, may form basket ball and tennis teams as part of its social and recreative programme. There may also be checker and domino tournaments in girls' clubs, although it is more difficult to create an interest in such tournaments than among boys. Most girls would rather have parties.

As among young men, the leader of a girls' club may avail herself of the opportunity of walks with members of the club. They may sometimes merely take the form of visits to places of interest, such as museums, or there may be an occasional party or picnic. In the summer time, if the club leader remains in the city, there is splendid opportunity for her to meet the members of the club out-of-doors in the park or in the country, for the purpose of

playing games, reading, or having pleasant diversions of one sort or another.

A point of view of a member of a club may be obtained from the following written by a girl club member :

“ Saturday is awaited impatiently by all of our girls, not only on account of our literary programme, and all the pleasures it has in store for us, but before all we are so glad to see each other. Some of us can only have one chance during the week to meet . . . .

“ Club means to me so much because it gives me such different experiences from what school and play do. In club during the business part of the meeting we study poems, read stories, learn to sing and dance drills, just like in school. Yet it is so different from school because we all enjoy the work so much more—we are so free and happy. And again when we play we even find that there are so many things that one can learn by merely having fun, because we have games which give us as much opportunity to learn as it gives us a chance to thoroughly enjoy ourselves. A great deal of our success as a club is due to our dear directress, Miss ——— . . . . ”

The matter of mixed clubs should be one of expedience rather than of principle. It may be that in communities where boys and girls meet each other in co-educational institutions the tendency to be together in clubs comes as of course. On the other hand, in many cases the aims and abilities of the young men differ from those of the young women to such an extent that the latter retard the former in the literary or educational work of the club. If there is no serious possibility of such retardation, that is if the two groups form a practically homogeneous organization, there can be no objection to their forming a club, provided—and this proviso is the important element—there is supervision and control on the part of the club director. Here is where the crucial consideration comes in, namely that of leadership. There are club leaders—young men—who may be fairly good for boys' clubs. There are young women tolerably good for girls' clubs. But some of them would have difficulty in handling mixed clubs. Some mature or matronly woman of tact, experience and insight is, however, well able to take charge of a mixed club and to see that it is carried on with the proper morale.

We have, then, in the girls' club a social atmosphere distinct from that of a boys' club with its business and its parliamentary procedure; we have rather a "round table" about which are gathered girls who listen to stories, discuss plays or books or participate in a musical programme; we have as an important part of this group the leader whose refining influence makes an indelible impression by example and by sympathy upon the group around her.

## XI

### CLUB AIDS

Clubs need suggestions for carrying out their programmes. Selected lists of debates, topics for discussions, titles of declamations, programmes of meetings, and a list of plays are submitted. These are based largely on the actual experience of clubs and club leaders and on the necessities of the organizations in promoting cultural and civic ideals. The lists are suggestive rather than comprehensive; in their preparation there has been kept in mind the pointing out of possibilities in club meetings and activities rather than the offering of complete references.

#### (A)

##### THEMES FOR DEBATE

1. The Pen is mightier than the Sword.
2. The Country Boy is better than the City Boy.
3. The Army is better than the Navy.
4. The Policeman is more beneficial to Society than the Fireman.
5. Lincoln was greater than Washington.
6. Grant was greater than Lee.



7. The Sailor is more to be honored than the Soldier.
8. The Fear of Punishment is a greater Incentive than the Hope of Reward.
9. The Young Man of To-day is morally better than the Young Man of the Previous Generation.
10. Football is a better Developer of Character than Baseball.
11. Poverty tends to develop Character more surely than Riches.
12. A Lawyer is not justified in defending a Criminal whom he knows to be guilty.
13. A majority Vote of a Jury should be sufficient to render a Verdict.
14. The Jury System should be abolished.
15. Co-education in Higher Institutions of Learning is desirable.
16. The United States should adopt a System of Compulsory Arbitration.
17. Labor Unions are beneficial to the Community.
18. The Closed Shop is desirable.
19. Capital Punishment should be abolished.
20. United States Senators should be elected by Direct Vote of the People.
21. Woman Suffrage is desirable.
22. The Suffrage should be taken from the Negroes in the Southern States.
23. The President of the United States should be permitted to be chosen for a Third Term.
24. It is for the best Interests of the United States to maintain a larger Navy.
25. The United States should increase its Standing Army.
26. The United States should establish a System of Ship Subsidies.

27. The Policy of Protection should be abandoned by the United States.
28. The United States should further restrict Immigration.
29. The Single Tax on Land would be better than the present System of Taxation.
30. The Railroads in the United States should be owned and operated by the Federal Government.
31. The Telegraph Lines in the United States should be owned and controlled by the Federal Government.
32. Municipalities in the United States should own and operate their Plants for Light [Water] [Transportation].
33. All Trusts and Combinations monopolizing Industries should be prohibited in the United States.
34. The City of.....should adopt the Commission Plan of City Government.
35. The State of.....should adopt the Initiative and Referendum.
36. The State of.....should adopt the System of Recall of Officials.
37. There should be uniform Divorce Laws in the United States.
38. A System of Old Age Pensions should be established in the United States.
39. Bank Deposits should be guaranteed by the Federal Government.
40. A System of Compulsory Insurance should be adopted by the United States.
41. Canada should be annexed to the United States.
42. Home Rule should be granted to Ireland.
43. The.....party is entitled to the Suffrage of Intelligent Citizens.

44. Party Allegiance is preferable to independent Action in Politics.
45. The United States vessels engaged in the coast-wise Trade should be free from Toll in passing through the Panama Canal.
46. A Tariff for Revenue only would materially lower the High Cost of Living in the United States.
47. In Times of serious Industrial Depression Municipalities should give Work to the Unemployed.

(B)  
TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

POWER

What I would do if I were King.  
What I would do if I were President.  
What I would do if I were Mayor.  
What I would do if I were a College President.  
What I would do if I were a Railroad President.

WHAT I LIKE

Why I like to go to Club.  
Why I like to go to Moving Pictures.  
Why I like to go to Theatre.

SPENDING LEISURE TIME

How I spend my Vacation.  
How I spend my Evenings.  
How I spend my Holidays.

OCCUPATIONS

Why I want to be a Lawyer.  
Why I want to be a Physician.  
Why I want to be an Architect.  
Why I want to be an Engineer.  
Why I want to be a Business Man.  
Why I want to be a Government Official.

PUBLICATIONS

The Making of a Magazine.  
The Making of a Newspaper.  
The Making of a Book.

101533A

## FAVORITES

My favorite Friend.  
My favorite Teacher.  
My favorite Poem.  
My favorite Novel.  
My favorite Author.  
My favorite Character in History.  
My favorite Book.  
My favorite Magazine.  
My favorite Newspaper.  
My favorite Sport.  
My favorite Walk.  
My favorite Occupation.

## CHILD PROBLEMS

Child Labor.  
The Working Boy fourteen to sixteen Years old.  
Truancy.  
Children's Court.

## CITY DEPARTMENTS

Fire.  
Health.  
Housing.  
Parks.  
Police.  
Street Cleaning.

(C)

LITERARY MEETINGS

FRANKLIN MEETING

Quotations from Franklin.  
Franklin's "Autobiography."  
Franklin's Political Career.

WASHINGTON MEETING

Washington the General.  
Washington the President.  
Washington the Man.

HAMILTON-BURR MEETING

Life of Hamilton.  
Life of Burr.  
The Hamilton-Burr Controversy.

LINCOLN MEETING

An Appreciation of Lincoln.  
Lincoln Anecdotes.  
Extracts from Lincoln's Speeches.

MODERN HUMORISTS

Readings from Mark Twain.  
Reading: Irwin's "Japanese School Boy."  
Reading: Jerome "On Babies."  
Reading from George Ade.  
Recitation: "Maxims of a Monopolist."

## CAMPAIGN DISCUSSION

Republican Speaker.  
Progressive Speaker.  
Democratic Speaker.  
Socialist Speaker.  
Non-Partisan Speaker.

## FRIENDSHIP

The Obligations of Friendship.  
The Tyranny of Our Friends' Opinions.  
Friendship between Men and Women.  
Historic Friendships.

## CONSTRUCTION

The Planning of Cities.  
The Panama Canal.  
How We Get Our Water.  
Some Engineering Accomplishments.

## THE HOME

Relations of Parents and Children.  
The Ideal Husband.  
The Ideal Wife.

## CLUB LIFE

Suggestions for Vitalizing Club Life.  
The Value of Parliamentary Law.  
What is Good and Welfare?

## (D)

DECLAMATIONS<sup>1</sup>

These may be included in the programmes of meetings or of special club occasions of a more public character.

## SERIOUS

At the Tomb of Napoleon.....	Robert G. Ingersoll
Aux Italiens.....	Robert Bulwer-Lytton
Bells, The.....	Edgar Allan Poe
Boy in Blue, The.....	John D. Long
Black Horse and His Rider, The.....	G. Lippard
Battle Flag at Shenandoah, The.....	Joaquin Miller
Cassius against Caesar.....	William Shakespeare
Chariot Race, The.....	Lew Wallace
Compromise of 1850, The.....	Henry Clay
Columbus .....	Joaquin Miller
Constantius and the Lions.....	George Croly
Cranford .....	Marguerite Merington
Dandy Fifth, The.....	Frank H. Gassaway
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde..	Robert Louis Stevenson
Fallen Star, The.....	G. Darley
Gettysburg Address .....	Abraham Lincoln
Gunga Din .....	Rudyard Kipling
Impeachment of Warren Hastings..	Edmund Burke
Jim Bludsoe .....	John Hay
Mandalay .....	Rudyard Kipling
Memorial Day .....	John D. Long

<sup>1</sup> For information as to where most of the selections may be obtained, refer to *An Index of Poetry and Recitations* by Edith Granger.



Nathan Hale, The Martyr Spy.....	J. H. Brown
Not Guilty .....	
O Captain! My Captain!.....	Walt Whitman
Old Man and Jim, The....	James Whitcomb Riley
On the Rappahannock.....	Charles H. Tiffany
Pathetic Incident of the Rebellion, A...	Anonymous
Raven, The.....	Edgar Allan Poe
Reply to Hayne.....	Daniel Webster
Rienzi's Address to the Romans..	Mary R. Mitford
Scene on the Battlefield.....	Henry W. Grady
Sergeant Prentiss' First Plea.....	N. L. F. Bachman
Soul of the Violin, The..	Margaret Mantel Merrill
Swore Off .....	J. N. Fort
Toussaint L'Ouverture.....	Wendell Phillips
Tribute to Eloquence (excerpt from Bunker Hill Oration) .....	Daniel Webster
Unknown Speaker, The.....	G. Lippard
Vagabonds, The.....	J. T. Trowbridge
Vision of War, The.....	Robert G. Ingersoll
Volunteer Organist, The.....	S. W. Foss

#### HUMOROUS

Address of Sergeant Buzfuz.....	Charles Dickens
Afear'd of a Gal.....	Anonymous
Barbara Frietchie .....	John G. Whittier
Candidate, The .....	Anonymous
Casey at the Bat.....	Phineas Thayer
Commencement .....	Sarah W. Kellogg
Enchanted Shirt, The.....	John Hay
Father's Way .....	Eugene Field
Getting to be a Man.....	S. E. Kiser
Heathen Chinees, The.....	Bret Harte
How "Ruby" Played.....	G. W. Bagby
How Tom Sawyer Whitewashed his Fence .....	S. L. Clemens

Mark Twain's Description of European	
Guides .....	S. L. Clemens
Mr. Caudle has lent an Acquaint-	
ance the Family Umbrella....	Douglas Jerrold
My Funny Experience with a	
Whistler .....	G. N. Snozelle
Rip Van Winkle.....	Washington Irving
Seein' Things .....	Eugene Field
Session with Uncle Sidney, A	
	James Whitcomb Riley
Uncle Remus' Tar-baby.....	Joel Chandler Harris
Wind and the Moon, The.....	G. Macdonald
Yarn of the "Nancy Bell," The.....	W. S. Gilbert

## (E)

## PLAYS \*

The list of plays and operettas includes such as have been tested by the experience of clubs and groups of amateurs. Works which have all female characters have been excluded. Classical literary productions as well as popular and simple plays are here suggested, so as to provide for all classes of members. The list runs the gamut of possibilities for amateur presentation through farce, drama, comedy and tragedy.

As You Like It <sup>2</sup>.....William Shakespeare  
Adapted. Comedy, 5 acts, 13 male and 4 female characters.

Bardell *vs.* Pickwick <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup>.....Charles Dickens  
Adapted. Farcical sketch, 30 minutes, 6 male and 3 female characters.

Bicyclers, The.....John Kendrick Bangs  
Farce, 30 minutes, 4 male and 3 female characters. Harper & Bros., N. Y. 25 cents.

Bishop's Candlesticks, The <sup>1</sup>...Norman McKennel  
Dramatized from Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." Drama, 1 act, 30 minutes, 3 male and 2 female characters. 25 cents.

\* *A Guide and Index to Plays and Festivals and Masques*, composed by the Arts and Festivals Committee of the Association of Neighborhood Workers of New York City (Harper & Bros., N. Y.) will be of assistance.

Biscuits and Bills <sup>2</sup>.....O. B. Du Bois

Comedy, 1 act, 1½ hours, 3 male and 1 female characters.

Box and Cox <sup>2</sup>.....J. M. Morton

Farce, 35 minutes, 1 act, 2 male and 1 female characters.

Cox and Box .....F. C. Burnand and  
Sir Arthur Sullivan

Operetta, 45 minutes, 3 male voices and chorus.  
Boosey & Co., N. Y. 75 cents.

Cricket on the Hearth, The <sup>2</sup>.....Charles Dickens

Adapted. Drama, 3 acts, 2 hours, 6 male and 7 female characters.

David Garrick <sup>1 2 3</sup> .....T. W. Robertson

Comedy, 3 acts, 1¾ hours, 8 male and 3 female characters.

Dress Rehearsal, A. ....Mrs. Mary E. M. Davis

1½ hours, 4 male and 4 female characters.  
Edgar S. Werner & Co., N. Y. 25 cents.

Engaged <sup>1 2</sup> .....W. S. Gilbert

Comedy, 3 acts, 2½ hours, 5 male and 5 female characters.

Freezing a Mother-in-Law <sup>2</sup>.....T. E. Pemberton

Farce, 1 act, 45 minutes, 3 male and 2 female characters.

Hamlet <sup>1</sup> .....William Shakespeare

Arranged by Walter Gay. Tragedy, 3 acts,  
2 hours, 14 male and 2 female characters.

- Heroes of '76, The** . . . . Charles E. Cobb and  
J. T. Trowbridge  
Operetta, 2 hours, 5 male and 3 female characters. Oliver Ditson Co., New York. 75 cents.
- Ici on Parle Français** \* . . . . . T. J. Williams  
Farce, 1 act, 45 minutes, 3 male and 4 female characters.
- Julius Caesar** \* . . . . . William Shakespeare  
Adapted by Leslie Warren. Tragedy, 2 acts, 1 hour, 10 characters.
- Lend Me Five Shillings** \* . . . . . J. M. Morton  
Farce, 1 act, 1 hour, 5 male and 2 female characters.
- Man Proposes** <sup>1</sup> \* . . . . . Sydney Grundy  
Comedietta, 1 act, 35 minutes, 1 male and 2 female characters.
- Manager's Trials, A** \* . . . . . A. L. Fisher  
Farce, 1 act, 30 minutes, 9 male characters.
- Marble Arch, The** x . . . . . Edward Rose and  
A. J. Garraway  
Comedy, 1 act, 30 minutes, 2 male and 2 female characters.
- Midsummer Night's Dream, A** <sup>1</sup>  
William Shakespeare  
Adapted. Comedy, 1 act, 4 male and 1 female characters.
- Mr. Bob** \* . . . . . Henry J. Byron  
Comedy, 2 acts, 1½ hours, 3 male and 4 female characters.

**Much Ado About Nothing** <sup>3</sup>.. William Shakespeare  
Adapted by L. Warren. Comedy, 2 acts, 1  
hour, 8 male and 3 female characters.

**Nathan Hale** <sup>3</sup> .....C. Fitch  
Historical drama, 4 acts, 2 hours, 15 male and  
4 female characters.

**No Cure, No Pay** <sup>2</sup>.....G. W. H. Griffin  
Negro farce, 1 act, 15 minutes, 3 male and 1  
female (played by male) characters.

**Our Boys** <sup>1 2 4</sup>.....Rachel E. Baker  
Comedy, 3 acts, 2 hours, 6 male and 4 female  
characters.

**Pair of Lunatics, A** <sup>2</sup>.....W. R. Walkes  
Farce, 1 act, 15 minutes, 1 male and 1 female  
characters.

**Popping the Question** <sup>1 2</sup>.....J. B. Buckstone  
Farce, 1 act, 40 minutes, 2 male and 4 female  
characters.

**Proposal Under Difficulties, A**  
John Kendrick Bangs  
Farce, 1 act, 40 minutes, 3 male and 2 female  
characters. Harper & Bros., N. Y. 25 cents.

**Pygmalion and Galatea** <sup>1 4</sup>.....W. S. Gilbert  
Comedy, 3 acts, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  hours, 5 male and 4 female  
characters.

**Quack Doctor, The** <sup>2</sup>.....J. W. Smith  
Negro farce, 25 minutes, 4 male and 1 female  
(played by male) characters.

School <sup>1 4</sup> ..... T. W. Robertson  
Comedy, 4 acts, 2½ hours, 6 male and 9 female  
characters.

She Stoops to Conquer <sup>1 2 4</sup> ..... Oliver Goldsmith  
Comedy, 5 acts, 2 hours, 8 male and 3 female  
characters.

Striped Sweater, The <sup>2</sup> ..... O. E. Young  
Farce, 1 act, 45 minutes, 6 male characters.

Thank Goodness the Table is Spread .....  
Comedy, 1 act, 30 minutes, 3 male and 3 female  
characters. Edgar S. Werner & Co., N. Y.  
15 cents.

That Rascal Pat <sup>2</sup> ..... J. H. Grover  
Farce, 1 act, 50 minutes, 3 male and 2 female  
characters.

Thirty Minutes for Refreshments <sup>2</sup> ... G. M. Baker  
Farce, 1 act, 35 minutes, 4 male and 3 female  
characters.

Tom Cobb <sup>1 2</sup> ..... W. S. Gilbert  
Comedy 1½ hours, 30 acts, 6 male and 4 female  
characters.

Trial by Jury .... Sir Arthur Sullivan and  
W. S. Gilbert  
Operetta, 40 minutes, 10 male and 7 female  
characters. Oliver Ditson Co., N. Y. 38 cents.

Two Pudifoots, The <sup>2</sup> ..... J. M. Morton  
Farce, 1 act, 45 minutes, 3 male and 3 female  
characters.

**Wanted, A Confidential Clerk** <sup>x</sup> . . . W. F. Chapman  
Farce, 1 act, 30 minutes, 6 male characters.

**Who's Who? or All in a Fog** <sup>x</sup> . . . . . T. J. Williams  
Farce, 40 minutes, 3 male and 2 female characters.

<sup>1</sup> Published by Samuel French, New York City.

<sup>2</sup> Published by Dick and Fitzgerald, New York City.

<sup>3</sup> Published by Walter E. Baker & Co., Boston, Mass.

<sup>4</sup> Published by Dramatic Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

<sup>x</sup> Published by all of the above firms.

Unless otherwise indicated, the price is fifteen cents.



## **XII CLUB MISCELLANEA**

### **(A) CONSTITUTIONS<sup>1</sup>**

#### **A SIMPLE CONSTITUTION<sup>1</sup> ADAPTABLE TO THE ORDINARY CLUB**

##### **ARTICLE I**

###### **NAME**

**This organization shall be known as the**  
.....

##### **ARTICLE II**

###### **OBJECT**

**The object of this club shall be to promote literary, athletic and social activity among its members.**

##### **ARTICLE III**

###### **MEMBERSHIP**

**Any.....between the ages of.....  
.....and who has reached the.....  
grade may become a member of this club upon receiving a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting after the one at which his name shall have been proposed for membership.**

<sup>1</sup>The constitutions submitted have been used by clubs.

## ARTICLE IV

## OFFICERS

The officers of this club shall be: President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms. They shall be elected every three months by a majority vote of the members present.

## ARTICLE V

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the club.

SECTION 2. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of or at the request of the president.

SECTION 3. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the club and conduct the correspondence.

SECTION 4. The treasurer shall keep a record of all money received, spent, and on hand, and pay only such sums as shall be authorized by the club, and upon order signed by the president and secretary. He shall make a report in writing at each meeting of all money received, spent, and on hand.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to assist in keeping order.

## ARTICLE VI

## COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive and an Investigation Committee.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members elected by the club. The committee shall arrange plans for the club.

**SECTION 3.** The Investigation Committee shall consist of three members, who shall hold office for one month. The names of all persons proposed for membership in the club shall be referred to this committee, before being voted upon.

## ARTICLE VII

### MEETINGS

**SECTION 1.** The club shall hold a meeting every .....

**SECTION 2.** Special meetings may be called by the president at the written request of five members.

## ARTICLE VIII

### QUORUM

.....members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings.

## ARTICLE IX

### DUES

The dues of this club shall be.....cents each regular meeting.

## ARTICLE X

### ORDER OF EXERCISES

The order of exercises shall be conducted as follows:

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading of minutes.
4. Treasurer's report.
5. Report of committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Literary exercises.
9. Good and welfare.
10. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI

PARLIAMENTARY LAW

"Cushing's Manual" shall be the parliamentary authority of the club.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

## CONSTITUTION OF A LITERARY SOCIETY

## PREAMBLE

We, the.....Literary Society,  
do hereby organize for the purpose of development  
along intellectual lines.

## ARTICLE I

*Meetings:* 1. Meetings shall take place every  
evening at 7.30 P. M. at the.....  
Building.

2. Special meetings may be called by the president  
whenever he deems it necessary, or at the written  
request of nine (9) members.

## ARTICLE 2

*Quorum:* A quorum shall consist of nine (9)  
members.

## ARTICLE 3

*Membership:* 1. Candidates for membership  
shall be at least.....years of age.

2. An investigating committee shall be appointed  
by the chairman, which committee shall report at the  
meeting following proposal.

3. Voting shall be by secret ballot and three (3)  
dissenting votes shall be sufficient to debar a candi-  
date from membership.

4. The initiation fee shall be twenty-five (25)  
cents.

## ARTICLE 4

*Officers: Their Duties and Powers.*

1. The officers of this society shall be as follows:

President.	Financial Secretary.
Vice-President.	Treasurer.
Recording Secretary.	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Editor.	

2. The powers and duties of the officers shall be as prescribed in "Cushing's Manual," but the Editor, the Vice-President and the Financial Secretary shall have the following additional powers:

- (a) The Vice-President shall be chairman of the Executive Board.
- (b) The Financial Secretary shall collect the dues and keep an account of the same.
- (c) The Editor shall have charge of the issuance of the Journal.

## ARTICLE 5

*Executive Board:* 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the Vice-President and three members regularly elected by the Society.

2. Its duties shall be to provide for the literary work of the Society.

## ARTICLE 6

*Elections:* 1. (a) With the exception of the Editor, the election of officers and the members of the Executive Board shall take place every [twelfth] regular meeting.

(b) Election shall be by secret ballot.

2. The Editor shall be appointed every [twenty-fourth] meeting by the director upon the result of a competition in literary work to be provided for by the previous editor.

## ARTICLE 7

*Expenditures:* Expenditures of money shall be by a three-fourths vote.

## ARTICLE 8

*Dues:* The dues of this society shall be ten (10) cents weekly.

## ARTICLE 9

*Order of Business:*

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Communications.
3. Proposals for membership.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Old business.
6. New business.
7. Good and welfare.
8. Roll call and collection of dues.
9. Literary programme.
10. Adjournment.

## ARTICLE 10

*Amendments:* 1. Amendments to this constitution shall be made in the following manner:

- (a) An amendment shall be signed by at least two members and read during Communications, at the meeting at which it is handed in.
- (b) The house shall vote upon the amendment at the next meeting.
- (c) A two-thirds vote of the assembly shall be required to pass such an amendment.

## ARTICLE 11

*Director:* This society shall be guided in all its affairs by a director.

**CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND RULES OF ORDER****ARTICLE I****NAME**

This club shall be called the.....

**ARTICLE II****OBJECT**

The object of this club shall be to further the knowledge of literature and to promote social advancement.

**ARTICLE III****MEMBERSHIP**

Any person who is sixteen (16) years and over, who is honest, upright and worthy of confidence may be admitted into this club as prescribed in Rule III of the By-Laws.

**ARTICLE IV****OFFICERS**

The officers of this club shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and Sergeant-at-Arms.

**ARTICLE V****DUTIES OF OFFICERS****SECTION 1. *Duties of President.***

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the club, to enforce observance of the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, to decide all questions of order, to offer for consid-



eration all motions made, to call all special meetings and to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for.

**SECTION 2. *Duties of Vice-President.***

The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and perform the duties of that office.

**SECTION 3. *Duties of Secretary.***

The Secretary shall keep records of the club, issue all notices and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as may be required of him in the club. He shall collect all moneys of the club and turn them over to the Treasurer, taking a receipt therefor.

**SECTION 4. *Duties of Treasurer.***

He shall receive all moneys from the Secretary and keep a written account thereof. He shall make no payment without a written order from the President, countersigned by the Secretary.

**SECTION 5. *Duties of Editor.***

The Editor shall keep order during the literary part of the meeting and arrange the literary programme for the following meeting.

**SECTION 6. *Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms.***

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall take his post of office at the door and admit no outsider without consent of the Chairman. He shall, when necessary, assist the Chairman in preserving order.

## ARTICLE VI

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Elections shall be by ballot. A majority of all votes cast shall constitute a choice. The term of office shall be four (4) months. A member must be in the club three (3) months before he can be a candidate for an office. The elections shall take place the second week in the months of....., .....and.....

**ARTICLE VII****COMMITTEES**

**SECTION 1.** There shall be an Executive Committee and an Investigating Committee.

**SECTION 2.** The Executive Committee shall consist of the Vice-President and two members elected by the club. The Committee shall arrange for all plans of the club not otherwise provided for.

**SECTION 3.** The Investigating Committee shall be appointed by the President and shall consist of three members. It shall investigate all candidates proposed for membership and the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer prior to their leaving office.

**ARTICLE VIII****MEETINGS**

**SECTION 1.** The club shall hold a meeting every

.....

**SECTION 2.** Special meetings may be called by the President at the written request of..... members.

**ARTICLE IX****ORDER OF MEETING**

1. Call to order by presiding officer.
2. Roll call, and collection of dues.
3. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
4. Proposals for membership.
5. Elections of proposed members.
6. Inauguration of Officers.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Report of Secretary.
10. Report of Treasurer.

11. Election of Officers.
12. Old business.
13. New business.
14. Good and welfare.
15. Adjournment of business meeting.
16. Literary part of meeting.
17. Adjournment of meeting.

## ARTICLE X

### AMENDMENT

Every proposed alteration, amendment or addition to the Constitution or By-Laws must be presented in writing at a regular meeting. It shall be voted upon, after due announcement to the members, at the next regular meeting. A two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) vote of the members present shall be necessary for its adoption.

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## BY-LAWS

**ARTICLE I. *Quorum*:** Two-thirds of the club-roll shall constitute a quorum.

**ARTICLE II. *Special Meetings*:** At the request of seven (7) members, the President shall call a special meeting of the club. Business transacted at a special meeting shall be only that which relates to good and welfare of the club. No bills shall be allowed nor shall new members be admitted at a special meeting.

**ARTICLE III. *Election of Members*:** Elections shall be made by ballot; three (3) dissenting ballots shall reject. A candidate so "black-balled" is disqualified from again presenting his name within four (4) months.

**ARTICLE IV. *Inauguration of Officers*:** An officer shall be required to make the following affirmation:

"I do hereby promise that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability."

**ARTICLE V. *Initiation of Members:*** The member shall be required to make the following affirmation:

"I promise to conform to all articles of the Constitution of this club, and do further declare that I entertain no ill-will against any member."

**ARTICLE VI. *Taxation:*** The dues shall be five (5) cents for each regular meeting. Initiation fee including dues shall be ten (10) cents.

**ARTICLE VII. *Suspension:*** The suspension of members may be voted by a two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) vote of members present at a regular meeting. Suspension may be enforced for disorder by conduct, refusal to pay tax or dues or any gross misdemeanor. Members suspended may be restored to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

**ARTICLE VIII. *Amendment:*** Amendments to these By-Laws may be after the manner prescribed in Article VII of the Constitution.

**ARTICLE IX.** If controversies occur not explained in these rules, the general parliamentary law shall be a guide to the presiding officer.

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## RULES OF ORDER

1. The President or in his absence the Vice-President shall take the chair, at the hour of meeting agreed upon by previous vote of the club.

2. The President shall be privileged to take the floor in a debate on any subject under discussion after calling to the chair the Vice-President or the officer in succession.

3. After the meeting has been called to order, each member shall be seated and shall not speak or

otherwise interrupt the proceedings without the permission of the presiding officer, to be obtained by addressing him "Mr. Chairman," or "Mr. President."

4. No member shall speak to any motion more than twice without the permission of the club.

5. When two or more members rise at the same time the President shall name as the person to speak the one who in his judgment is first entitled to the floor.

6. When a member is called to order by the President or any other officer, he shall at once resume his seat, pending the point of order raised, and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to appeal to the sense of the meeting.

7. No motion shall be debatable until duly seconded.

8. Appeals and motions made to reconsider or to adjourn are not debatable.

9. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, except to lay on the table, to postpone, to commit or to amend.

10. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except when to call to order as prescribed in Rule 6, or with permission of the member speaking to ask a question relevant to the subject.

11. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when another motion is being voted upon (provided the member moving adjournment properly secures the floor).

12. When a motion shall be made and seconded, the mover thereof may be called upon by the President or any member to reduce the same to writing and hand it to the Secretary, by whom it shall be read, and only then is it open for debate.

13. The mover of a motion shall be at liberty to accept an amendment thereto, but if an amendment is offered and not accepted but duly seconded, the club shall pass upon it before the voting on the original motion.

14. If it has been moved to amend a question, the amendment shall be carried first, and if carried the presiding officer shall put the question as amended.

15. Any member may criticise essays or recitations delivered before the club, provided he occupies no more than five (5) minutes.

16. When a motion to adjourn is carried, no member shall leave his seat until the presiding officer shall have left his chair.

17. When a motion has been made and carried, it shall be in order at any time within two weeks for any member, except such as have voted in the minority, to move the reconsideration thereof.

18. Every officer at the end of his term of service shall deliver to his successor any money, books, papers or documents belonging to the club and under his charge.

## (B)

## MINUTES

The meeting was opened at 8:15 P. M. by President.....

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr.....reported that Messrs. ....and.....still owed \$1.00 each for Entertainment tickets.

Mr.....reported that his Committee had consulted Mr....., who suggested as a means towards securing a reduced fare on the ..... R. R., that each member write to the Public Service Commission.

Mr.....reported that the lateness of the members the previous Sunday had prevented our taking club photographs.

On motion, it was decided to postpone the taking of club pictures until such a date as all the members will be able to attend.

Mr.....reported a coming Building Fund Entertainment, to which each club was to contribute a number. A motion that we produce "The Bicyclers" was carried.

Notices from the office read as follows:

1. Lecture May 25th—"How to Beautify ....."

2. Congress Meeting May 19th.

Reports of Officers followed.

The contest for Editor was announced as ending in two weeks.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Mr....., President.

Mr....., Vice-President.

Mr....., Secretary.

Mr....., Financial Secretary.

Mr....., Treasurer.

.....Secretary.

# THE.....MEETING OF THE.....CLUB

The.....Meeting of the.....  
Club was held on....., October.....,  
19....., in room....of the.....Building.

Mr.....presided. Mr.....  
recorded, and our leader, Mr..... and  
eighteen members were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read,  
corrected and adopted.

The Literary Committee read programme for the  
day, also stated that Mr.....had failed  
to deliver his part assigned to him on the programme.

Secretary's Report.—Read names of members in  
arrears, also a petition to expel Mr.....

The literary programme was as follows:

Recitation by Mr.....

Current events by Mr.....

A talk by Mr....., on Municipal  
Ownership of Railways, followed by a general  
discussion.

Musical selection by Mr.....

Upon learning that each club sent three repre-  
sentatives to the Senior Club Congress, we elected  
Mr..... as our third representative.

Dues amounted to \$1.65.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

.....Secretary.



## (C)

## NAMES OF CLUBS

Apache; Amity; Amicitia; Acorn; Aristotle;  
Arrow; Athenians; Americans; Amherst; Armada;  
Ansonian; Ardsley; Arlington; Arsenal;  
Atlanta; Atlantic; Avon; Addison.  
Beaumont; Busy Bees.  
Comrades; Criterion; Croton; City; Columbia;  
Cicero; Comanche; Carlyle; Clinton; Clemens;  
Cheyenne; Cooper; Carson; Cedric; Clarendon;  
Cleveland; Colonial; Concord; Cooper.  
Danton; Darwin; Decatur; De Hirsch; Dexter.  
Emerson; Excelsior; Elliot; Eton.  
Farragut; Franklin; Freeleers; Forum; Federal;  
Fulton; Florence; Freeport; Fidelity; Friends;  
Friendship.  
Galileo; Garfield; Greeley; Glenola.  
Herculean; Hamilton; Hamlet; Hickory; Hiawatha;  
Huron; Hawthorne; Hale; Hudson;  
Harlem; Howe; Homestead; Harmony.  
Iroquois; Ironsides; Independents; Irving; Inwood.  
Jupiter; Jackson; Jefferson.  
Knights of America.  
Liberty; L'Allegro; Longfellow; Lowell; Lafayette;  
Lawrence; Lenox; Linwood; Longwood.  
Madison; Manhattan; Milford; Marshall; Mercury;  
Milton; Marathon; Mohawk; Mark Twain;  
Marion; Maplewood; Melbourne.  
Nightingale; National.  
Oakwood; Oklahoma; Olympic; Oregon.  
Pacific; Poe; Princeton; Potomac; Phoenix; Pawnees;  
Plato; Prospect; Pastime; Progressive;  
Perry; Philomathian.

Roosevelt; Revere; Reliance; Royal; Richmond;  
Riverside; Rosetti; Ross.  
Spartan; Saginaw; Socrates; Stuyvesant; Student;  
Shakespeare; Seminoles; Simpson; Saxon;  
Sherman; Sheridan; Samaritans; Stalwarts;  
Standard; Sterling; Sunbeams; Sunshine.  
Tilden; Tennyson; True Friends; Trojans.  
Utopia; Union; Utica.  
Victors.  
Wisdom Seekers; Warriors; West Point; Winged-  
Foot; Wordsworth; Warren; Washington;  
Webster; Willing Workers.  
Young Americans; Young Companions; Young  
Endeavorers; Young Friends; Young Knights;  
York.  
Zenith.



## ROLL BOOK

A Roll Book made up like the accompanying MEMBERS' ACCOUNTS will enable an accurate record to be kept of each members' attendance and payment of dues at each meeting.

The CASH ACCOUNT kept by the treasurer will show the receipts and expenditures of each meeting. The difference between the two amounts shows the balance in "Bank Account" of the club.

[illegible]

## MEMBERS' ACCOUNTS

[illegible]

(E)

## CHEERS

AUGUSTANA.—“Rockety-i-kei-kei! Rockety-i-kei-kei! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Augustana! Rah! Rah! Rah!”

BETHANY (KAN.).—“Rockar, Stockar, Thor och hans bockar, Kor igenom, kor igenom, tjo tjo, Bethania!”

BUCHTEL.—“Hoo, Rale, Rale Roo! Wa hoo, Wa hoo! Hullaballo, Hullaballo, Rah, Rah, Rale, Buchtel, Buchtel! Ye ho! ye ho! ye Heza! Hiza ho, ho! Rah, Rah, Rah, Buchtel!”

CEDARVILLE.—“Razzle, Dazzle, never frazzle, not a thread but wool! All together! All together! That's the way we pull! Cedarville!!!”

CORNELL.—“Cornell! I Yell, Yell, Yell! Cornell!”

DARTMOUTH.—“Wah hoo, wah hoo, wah! da-di-di, Dartmouth! Wah hoo, wah! T-I-G-E-R!”

DAVIDSON.—“Hac-a-lac-a, boom-a-lak, Hac-a-lac-a, red and black, Hello-bulue-lo-le-la-run, Davidson!”

FINDLAY COLLEGE.—“Rum tidy um tum tidy um tee, rackety, rackety, who are we? Feegee, weegee, how we roar! Findlay College, zip zam zoar!”

GROVE CITY.—“With a vivo, with a vivo, with vum, vum, vum! Vum get a rat trap bigger than a cat trap! Vum get a cat trap bigger than a rat trap! Cannibal, cannibal, siss-s! boom!! rah!!! Grove City College! Rah! Rah!! Rah!!!”

HEIDELBERG.—“Kili-killik! Rah, Rah! Zit, zit! Ha! Ha! Yai! Hoo! Bam! Zoo! Heidelberg!”

HILLSDALE.—“Rha-hoo-rap, Zip boom bah! Hipi-zoo, rhu zoo, wah-hoo-wah! Hillsdale!”

HIRAM.—“Brekekex! Koax! Koax! Brekekex Koax! Koax! Alala! Alala! Siss-s! Boom—Hiram!”

IOWA WESLEYAN.—“Rah, rah, rah! zip boom bah! Razoo, razoo! Johnny blow your bazzo! Rip ziddy-i-iu-avi-We-e-e-es-leyan!”

JOHNS HOPKINS.—“Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hoorah! Hoorah! J. H. U.! Hoorah! J. H. U.!”

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.—“Boom-alacka, boom-alacka, wah who ray! Razzle, dazzle, Hobble-gobble, U. of A! Hi-ip, Ti-ip, rah-rah-rah! Ozark, Ozark, Sis, Boom Bah! Varsity, Varsity, Boom-a-la, Ra! Cardinal, Cardinal, U. of A.!”

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.—“Oski! Wow! Wow! Wiskee! Wow! Wow! Oleo-mucky-ei! Oley-Berkeley-ei! Cali-forn-ia! Wow!”

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.—“Rock-Chalk, Jay-Hawk! K. U.!”

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.—“U-U-Uni Ver-Ver-si-ty, N-E Bras-Ki—Oh, oh My!”



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—“ Ray, Ray, Ray,  
Penn-syl-va-nia. (Three times.)

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.—“ Oskey, Wow,  
Wow! Wiskey, Wee, Wee! Holy Varseti!  
Washingtonci! Washington!”

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.—“ Chic-a-ge-  
runk! Go-runk! Go-ree! Heigh, ho! Hi, ho!  
Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee!  
Washington and Lee! Tiger!”

YALE UNIVERSITY.—“ Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah,  
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Yale!”

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